WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northerly and westerly, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

The Daily Colonist.

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HAVE SITUATION WELL IN HAND

Authorities Confident That Sinn Fein Rioting Will Soon Be Suppressed—Lord Wimborne Gives Assurance.

SUCCESS OF MOB DUE TO SURPRISE

Reinforcements of Troops Allow Double Cordon Being Drawn Around Area of Trouble.

DUBLIN, April 29.—Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, expressed to the Associated Press today the assurance that the seditious movement would be suppressed in the course of a few days.

The Viceroy was full of praise for the loyalty displayed by the great majority of the Irish people, and considered the momentary success gained by the rebels small when considered in connection with the surprise of the outbreak and the evident preparations made for it.

"The country outside of Dublin, except for a few isolated places, has," he declared, "remained peaceful."

Baron Wimborne, when requested to give an account of what had happened since the Irish rebels had proclaimed an Irish republic last Monday afternoon, said:

Troops Brought In

"The outbreak began Monday morning about 11:30 o'clock. About that time information was received that Dublin Castle had been attacked, St. Stephen's Green occupied and the postoffice seized by the rebels. Telephonic communication with the Curragh camp was immediately ordered by the authorities, and the reserve troops there were brought into Dublin that night and the following morning.

"Meanwhile, the situation at the Castle, which never had been captured by the rebels, was strengthened. The only casualty there was the shooting of a policeman at the gate. A very few hours after the outbreak, large forces had been assembled at the Castle, which, however, never was in real danger.

"The rebels had cut telegraphic communication with the country districts, and with England, but had not succeeded in discovering a telephone wire which connected the Curragh camp with headquarters. This was one of their mistakes. They did not cut communication with the north of Ireland, with which we have had at all times been able to converse.

"At one time the rebels had possession of the Broadstone railway station, which was not protected.

"On Tuesday morning all the reinforcements we had called from the Curragh had reached Dublin, and since that time the rebels have not attempted anything except sniping from certain localities and houses. It is easy for them to abandon houses by back doors and to get away to other advantageous positions.

Rebels' Advantage

"The military cannot distinguish rebels from other citizens. Sometimes they leave their houses after hiding their arms, and mingle with the ordinary inhabitants. After taking observations of the soldiers' positions they return to begin sniping again. Most of the houses they occupy they have entered by force, and not because the householders sympathize with the movement.

"As a matter of fact, the general run of people do not sympathize with them.

"Since the number of troops has increased the position of the rebels has remained the same. When their activities at any point become too lively the troops throw a few shells into houses they occupy, and such explosions have caused fires, while other fires have been started by the rebels themselves.

"They have barricaded Sackville Street, and are in possession of all the houses there, but they were shelled out of Liberty Hall by a gunboat on Tuesday, and we occupied their headquarters immediately. They burned Linen Hall barracks, and other small fires have occurred.

"In the early stages of the revolt the Sinn Feiners fired on the members of the fire brigade, but later we cleared the area around the fires, and the firemen were able to extinguish the flames.

Heavy Cordons Drawn

"On Wednesday the military arrangements were completed by the arrival of reinforcements, and the rebels were hemmed in on Sackville Street. The work of disposing of the troops to deal with the snipers occupied a lot of time and much care, and eventually this district and other rebel quarters were surrounded. Everything has been carried out according to plans.

"A big cordon has been drawn all around Dublin, and shorter cordons around the inner district.

"Regarding the situation in the provinces, on the whole it is very good. We were nearly apprehensive lest there might be some response there to the Dublin movement. Fighting occurred in Galway, near Athenry, where the police are now in possession of the town, but the rebels are encamped in a ruined castle. There has also been fighting in a Galway town where the rebels compelled us to land men from the fleet to support the military.

"Encounters took place at Enniscorthy, County Wexford, and there were certain rebellious assemblages in Meath and Louth, but on the whole reports are quiet. This applies to Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Clare, Kilkenny, Mayo, Sligo, Tipperary, Leitrim, Kildare, Roscommon and all of Ulster."

When asked concerning the origin and connection of the rebel movement with the Germans, the Viceroy said there was an abundant certainty that the rebellion was timed to take place with the knowledge of Germany, and was intended to bring about withdrawal of troops from England to Ireland.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was present during the interview with the Viceroy, supplemented his remarks by saying the situation would be dealt with according to martial law, which now is in full operation in Ireland, and deprives the citizens of the right of a civil trial.

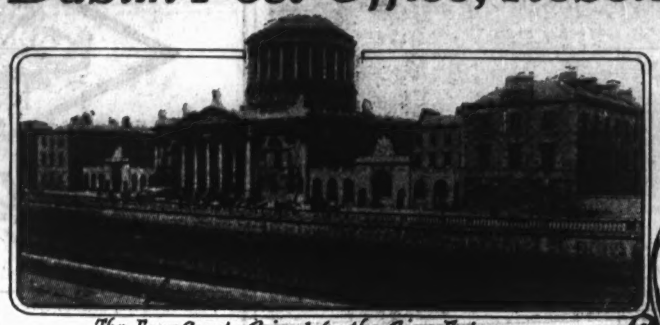
The visit of the Associated Press correspondent to the Viceregal Lodge followed a long drive through the disturbed sections of the city and past the barricades here soldiers knelt or lay down in replying to the rebel snipers.

Occasional bullets whistled overhead and the rattle of a machine gun was heard.

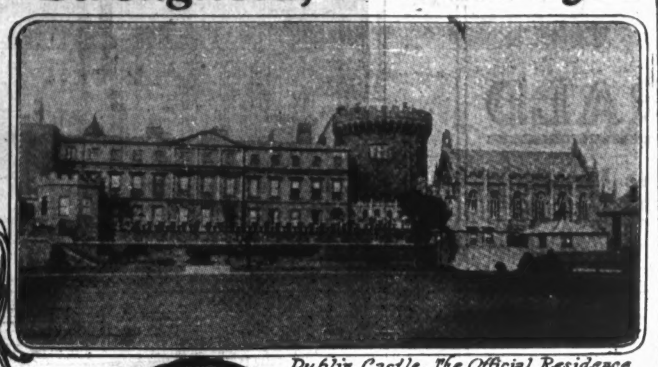
No soldier is permitted to walk about with a rifle, as such a proceeding would bring about almost certain death. Citizens stood behind curtains and windows as the motor car with the correspondent dashed by. Only a few ventured on to the porches and they fear to go to the stores to obtain provisions.

This fear was fully justified, as the correspondent saw two small boys shot while waiting at a bakery for bread during the morning. In other parts of the city also many civilian casualties were caused, but the number either of the soldiers or civilians killed or wounded could not be obtained.

Dublin Post Office, Rebels' Stronghold, Is Destroyed



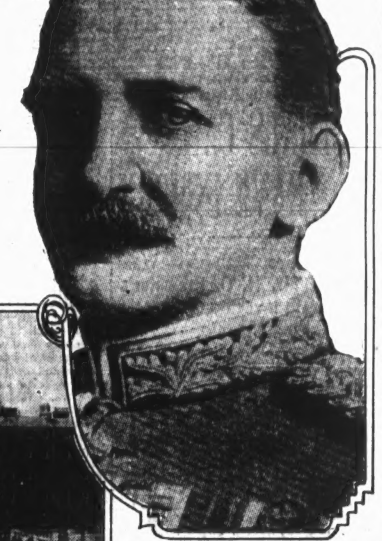
The Four Courts Seized by the Sinn Feiners



Dublin Castle, The Official Residence of the Lord Lieutenant



The Bank of Ireland, Formally the Irish Parliament House



LT.-GEN. SIR J. G. MAXWELL, Commanding Forces Engaged in Quelling the Outbreak



Sackville Street from O'Connell Bridge—X Indicates Post Office Near Nelson's Pillar

PROHIBITION BILL IS EXPECTED

Measure in Which Great Interest Centres Finds Members of Legislature Divided in Opinion.

Gossip around the Legislature corridors yesterday indicated that probably the much discussed prohibition measure which the Government proposes to introduce at the present session will be down during the coming week. The activities of the Prohibitionists and liquor interests, whose frequent representations to the Government, for and against the plan to submit the measure to the electors without the principle of compensation or, in lieu thereof, postponement of the time at which the measure shall become effective, have raised an issue which has divided the members of the Legislature.

The principle of compensation has undoubtedly a number of supporters on the Government side, and a strong demand for the inclusion of the principle in the bill will be made. The recent statement by prominent prohibitionists that they would rather see a delay of some years in the coming into effect of the act rather than that compensation should be allowed, has given encouragement to the compensation advocates, who see in such statements the possibility of a compromise being reached, so that if compensation is not granted, yet a substantial time will be allowed to licence holders to get rid of their interests.

It is asserted that the Prohibitionists, or at least some of them, are willing to postpone the date of the coming into effect of the act to September of next year instead of, as contemplated, making it effective on January 1 next, should it be approved by the electors. Such an extension representatives of the liquor interests assert, would not be considered, as, in view of existing depressed conditions, it would not permit of an opportunity to the liquor interests and those whose investments are involved, to wind up their affairs except at a great sacrifice.

Shipping Bill

The Shipping Bill is another measure which has been receiving attention at the hands of the Government members. One draft of the measure was before the caucus some time ago. The subject is a very technical one, and the draft did not appear to cover the purpose the Government has in view to assist the shipping industry. Another draft was prepared and has been under consideration, and the matter has reached the stage where the bill is now ready to be placed before the House.

The bill, it is stated, will provide for assistance by subsidy to builders of vessels, the Government to be secured by a mortgage upon the ships. The policy of assistance along the lines proposed is one which, the Government is convinced, will prove the requisite step in the founding of a B. C. Marine and consequent great impetus to the industrial life of the Province in that the great handicap now felt by shippers is the lack of adequate facilities for transportation of the products of the Province to the markets of the world.

A measure of great importance to commission men and producers, especially the fruit growing interests, is the amendment to the Sales of Goods Act which will this week be introduced by Hon. W. R. Ross on behalf of the Attorney-General. The bill is the outcome of recent protests by fruit growers of Gordon Head and the Saanich sections, as well as from Mainland districts against alleged methods used by some commission firms. While it will not interfere with responsible firms who handle produce on the commission basis it will obviate practices of certain concerns which have, it has been alleged by the producers, savored of sharp practice.

Under the new amendment agents will be forced to remit proceeds of sales to the consignors within five days of the receipt of the money. Under existing methods it is sometime the practice to hold such money for sixty days or longer. The practice of some irresponsible brokers or agents of making false returns to the producer and remitting only a portion of the amount he should rightfully remit, will be prevented. The bill adopts the principle that the agent is executing a trust and strict regulations will cover the sale of goods consigned to mercantile agents. The agents will be forced to make full report upon his dealings at the end of each week until the goods are disposed of, and his fee must not be taken until a full account has been rendered to the producer. All moneys received by the agents will be deemed to be trust funds, and the consignor will be entitled to a full accounting and the privilege of "following" up the money, even when it is mixed with other funds.

PREMIER TO OPEN CLUB

Hon. W. J. Bowser Will Speak at Inauguration of New Conservative Organization on Tuesday Night

Premier Bowser, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, will open the headquarters of the Victoria Conservative Club, the new Conservative organization. The Club has secured rooms in the new quarters of the Conservative Association on the second floor of the Union Bank Building, View and Government Streets.

Others who will speak at the grand opening are: Messrs. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P.; W. G. Gaunce, Leonard Tait and some of the members of the Provincial Legislature. After the speeches, there will be a musical programme, and refreshments will be served. Every Conservative in the city is invited.

The new Conservative quarters take in the whole of the north side of the second floor, giving room for a large meeting room, reading room, a card room, committee rooms and an office. All are light and airy and modern in every respect. The premises of the Conservative Club are open for inspection, and the secretary is always there to show visitors around. The membership of the Club is increasing daily.

Vote on Compulsory Service

GLASGOW, April 29.—The Scottish Trades Unions Congress, by a vote of 66 to 46, today declared its opposition to compulsory military service. The vote is considered significant, as heretofore the Scottish trade unionists have been virtually unanimous against compulsory service.

Venizelos' Strength Grows

SALONICA, April 29.—A traveler who has arrived here from Athens says sentiment in favor of Venizelos is growing rapidly there.

FINE BUILDING IS DESTROYED

General Post Office in Dublin, Which Was Held by Sinn Feiners, Is Burned—Many Rioters Captured.

LONDON, April 30.—Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the Home forces, reports that the general postoffice at Dublin, which has been the principal stronghold of the Sinn Feiners, has been burned down.

Connolly, one of the leaders of the rebels, is reported to have been killed.

Many of the rebels have been taken prisoners, and the revolt in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. In the rest of Ireland the situation generally is satisfactory.

Cut Off From News

WATERFORD, Ireland, April 28, via London, April 29.—Southern Ireland today was in the grip of a stern military censorship, which virtually cut it off from all news of the stirring events now occurring in Dublin. The newspapers here have been permitted to publish only the British official reports, and the people of this section are awaiting with keen expectancy for details of the uprising.

Although quiet prevails here, Waterford has been cut off from all wire communication with outside points with the exception of the direct wire with London, and so rigid is the military rule that even telephonic communication from house to house has been forbidden. The situation here is said to be a good example of the conditions prevailing under military rule in other sections of Ireland.

Waterford has only a small body of Sinn Feiners, but every precaution is being taken. The post office, which controls the wires to London, was guarded all last night by a large body of police, and the big bridge over the river was lifted, presumably to prevent a possible invasion of the main section of the town from the direction of Wexford.

On every hand one hears eager queries for news and strong condemnations of the revolutionists.

SURRENDER OF KUT-EL-AMARA

General Townshend and Garrison Compelled to Terminate Heroic Defence by Exhaustion of Supplies.

LONDON, April 29.—A Constantinople dispatch says the vice-chief commander of the Turkish army announces that the British garrison at Kut-el-Amara under Gen. Townshend, which surrendered unconditionally, numbered 13,300 men.

The official announcement of the surrender issued here is as follows:

"After a resistance protracted for 143 days and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, Major-Gen. Townshend has been compelled by the final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender.

"Before doing so he destroyed his guns and munitions.

"The force under him consisted of 2,970 British troops of all ranks and services and some 6,000 Indian troops and their followers."

Surrender Expected

The eventual surrender of General Townshend has been expected for some time, since the failure of the forces under Lieut.-General Gorringe and General Keary to break through the Turkish position at Sannayyat, just below Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris River, and the unsuccessful attempt to send the blockaded army provisions by steamers.

It had been touch and go with the small British force for many days. The position of Kut-el-Amara, which is on a peninsula extending into the Tigris River, made it impossible to send supplies by air, as there was no landing place for aeroplanes.

While a supply ship, the loss of which was reported in an official British dispatch several days ago, got beyond the Turkish main defensive lines at Essinn, it was a forlorn hope, as the Turks investing the city could easily sink her should she pass the fortified barriers in the river.

As for the forces which attempted to relieve General Townshend, they met with almost continual misfortune. On several occasions, just when it was believed they were on the point of success, rising waters made further progress impossible. After penetrating Turkish positions, they were compelled to retire or remain stationary, owing to the impossibility of attacking the position at Sannayyat, which was surrounded by water.

British troops did actually attack the prepared position there, after wading through mud and water waist deep, but only to find when they did meet with some success that a failure at some other point made their sacrifice futile.

The British public never lost faith in General Townshend, and even now that he has been forced to capitulate after destroying everything at Kut-el-Amara that might be valuable to the Turks, they look back upon the campaign as a valiant one.

MUCH CRITICISM OF MR. BIRRELL

London Press Generally Declares That Chief Secretary Is Responsible for Sinn Fein Outbreak.

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday Wm. Moore, member of Parliament for North Armagh, asked Premier Asquith if he was aware that it would give great confidence in Ireland if the Chief Secretary tendered his resignation. No answer was given. The Premier had previously said the Government was obligated to hold a searching investigation of the cause of and responsibility for the revolt.

The demand for Mr. Augustine Birrell's resignation is no longer confined to the Northcliffe papers. The Daily News, a supporter of the coalition, declares that Mr. Birrell and Lord Wimborne should at once be relieved of their posts.

The Daily Telegraph, which also is a consistent supporter of the Government, finds it "difficult to write with patience of the gross blundering in high places, but for which the deplorable episode could not have occurred."

The Manchester Guardian considers it "difficult to acquit the Government of neglect of obviously necessary precautions, and of slackness, for which the person or persons primarily responsible ought to be made answerable."

The Evening News placarded London with big bills reading "Birrell must go."

The Star admits that "Birrell's responsibility was absolute, and that he must be regarded as being on his defence."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The spectacle of the Chief Secretary for Ireland entertaining a company of aesthetic souls 400 miles away from Ireland on the eve of a bloody, dangerous rebellion is not edifying or encouraging," and adds that Birrell "was not born to ride the whirlwind or direct the storm." The Pall Mall Gazette further understands that the Dublin railway stations are still in rebel hands.

The Westminster Gazette says it "needs a great deal more information than at present available before passing judgment on Mr. Birrell or the other members of the Irish executive."

MAY GO TO DUBLIN

Rumor at Ottawa That Canadian Troops May Be Sent Over—No Confirmation

OTTAWA, April 29.—No confirmation could be secured tonight of the rumor that Canadian troops have been sent to help quell the Irish rebellion.

General Hughes could not be located, and other military officials profess ignorance.

However, it was frankly stated by members of the militia headquarters staff that it was thought very likely Canadian troops would be sent to the Emerald Isle. There would be far less objection to their presence than to English soldiers.

GAS TURNS BACK AGAINST ENEMY.

Germans Are Caught by Their Own Evil Device and Compelled to Leave Their Trenches—Attack Checked.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY BRITISH TROOPS

Vain Attempts Made to Storm French Positions East and West of Meuse—Berlin Claims Some Successes.

LONDON, April 30.—The British official communication on the campaign in Belgium and France issued last night says:

"There was considerable hostile artillery activity today against our trenches near Fricourt and Souches, and west of the Ypres-Pilkem road. Small mines were exploded durfng the day on both sides of the front at Souches, southeast of Cabaret Rouge near Neuville St. Vaast and the Hohenzollern redoubt.

"Last night we raided German front line trenches about the Double Crassier at Loos, causing several casualties among the enemy.

"Early this morning, after a heavy bombardment and under cover of gas, the enemy made two small attacks opposite Hulluch, but were driven back. The gas broke back over the enemy trenches, and the Germans were seen leaving their trenches and running to the rear on a front of about 700 yards."

Successful Night Attack

PARIS, April 29.—The official communication issued today says:

"In the Argonne a surprise attack executed last night north of Four-de-Paris made it possible for us to clean up some of the enemy trenches and bring back some prisoners.

"On the west bank of the Meuse yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, German troops were massed in the communicating trenches to the north of Hill No. 304 with the idea of attacking our lines. They were attacked at once with hand grenades and prevented from coming out, and then dispersed. Our artillery caused the explosion of a depot of munitions in the same region.

"During the night there was a general bombardment in the sector, the fire being particularly spirited in the regions of Avocourt, Esnes and Hill No. 304.

"On the right bank of the Meuse yesterday afternoon, after a violent preparatory artillery fire directed against our first line trenches, together with a curtain of fire of great intensity, the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches east of the Thiaumont farm, in which they employed flaming liquids. Cut down by the shells of our artillery and the fire of our machine guns, the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

"At the same time an attack on our positions between Douamont and Vaux also was checked by our fire. The remainder of the night passed in relative quiet on this part of the front.

"In Lorraine we repulsed a strong reconnoitering party in front of the wood of Banal, south of Domevre.

"In the Vosges a small German attack with grenades against one of our trenches at La Chapelotte was effectively checked by our curtain of fire."

Berlin Report

BERLIN, April 29.—Army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"Between La Bassee canal and Arras there were lively continuous mine engagements, which resulted successfully for us.

"In the sector of Givenchy-en-Gohelle our advance is progressing. Two British hand grenade counter-attacks were sanguinarily repulsed.

"In the Meuse sector new French counter-attacks at Deadman's Hill and eastward failed.

"German anti-aircraft guns south of Caronvillers brought down a French biplane, whose occupants were dead.

"South of Vaux First Lieut. Boelke shot down his fourteenth aeroplane."

Unarmed Steamer Sunk

LONDON, April 30.—The unarmed British steamer Teal, of London, has been sunk by a submarine. The crew were rescued after having taken to the boats. The Teal was of 766 gross tons, and was built in 1876. She was owned by the General Steam Navigation Company of London.

HEROIC IRISH GIRL

Hastens to Rescue of Wounded Soldiers in Dublin in Spite of Snipers' Bullets

LONDON, April 29.—A resident of London returning from Dublin praised the heroism of an Irish girl, 16 years old, who ran from her home like a deer in the face of a hail of snipers' bullets to rescue wounded soldiers. The informant said:

"She grasped one wounded soldier under the arms—a stranger to her, for he had just arrived from England—and dragged him where others stood ready to carry him to a hospital. Then back she ran for another of the stricken soldiers. Her example inspired scores. Loud were the cries that she deserved a Victoria Cross."

Lieut. Flett Dies of Wounds

LONDON, April 29.—Lieut. W. H. Flett, of the Black Watch, is officially reported dead of wounds. He came to England with the Canadian contingent and received his commission in the Black Watch last August.

Casualties in April

LONDON, April 29.—The British casualties this month, as compiled from the published lists, are slightly in excess of those in March. The total from all fields of operation is 1,255 officers and 19,356 men, compared with 1,107 officers and 19,317 men in March.

French Generals Honored

PARIS, April 29.—General Detaille, commander in chief at Verdun, and Generals Balfourier and Claret de la Touche have been placed on the special roll of the Legion of Honor for gradd officers for conspicuous gallantry at Verdun.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY,

(From The Colonist, April 30, 1866)

May Day—Tomorrow will be a gala day with the firemen. The entire brigade will turn out with the engines and separate for a parade, and will be inspected by His Excellency the Governor and subsequently by the Mayor. The day will be considered as a half-holiday by the merchants of this city. And a dance will be held in the Lecture Theatre during the evening.

Fresh Queen Charlotte Island—The steamer Diana returned on Saturday from the North. The returned reports of the Engineer, Mr. Ashbourne, who went up on her to inspect the different coal mines, are conflicting, but it appears that that gentleman is satisfied of the existence of large coal beds on Queen Charlotte Islands.

Cricket—We are requested by the secretary of the Cricket Club to notify members that a meeting will be held at the Bee Hive Hotel tomorrow to take into consideration the feasibility of organizing or play a match with the San Francisco Club.

"The Gift Centre"

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Birthstone

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St. Stephen's Green Was Recaptured



This charming pleasure ground in Dublin was seized by the Sinn Feiners last Mouday. They entrenched themselves there but were bombed out by British troops on Friday, many being killed and some 400 being captured. St. Stephen's Green was given to the public in 1880 by Lord Ardilaun at a cost of £20,000. It is nearly square, each side being a quarter of a mile long. A wide space, available for riding, runs round it; beyond is a stream with many varieties of water birds, the rest being planted with shrubberies, flowers, lawns, etc. From the little bridge there is a charming view of the rockery, cascade and fountains. In the centre is a mounted statue of George II. by Van Nost, and on the north side one of Lord Eglington, twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. There are many notable buildings and residences around the Green, chief among these being the Royal College of Surgeons with its Doric front. The population of Dublin is 290,000.

LIBERALS CAN HAVE INQUIRY

Conservative Members Welcome Mr. H. C. Brewster's Move to Investigate Victoria By-Election.

True to the promise made by Premier Bowser in the Legislature on Friday afternoon when his resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges of wholesale corruption at the recent by-election at Vancouver, at which Mr. M. A. Macdonald, Liberal, was elected, was under consideration, the full support of the Government side will be accorded to the request by Mr. Brewster, Liberal member for Victoria, for an inquiry into the alleged illegal acts done at the Victoria by-election. Mr. Brewster, following the approval by the House of the Premier's resolution, and in line with Hon. Mr. Bowser's suggestion, gave notice of his intention to move for the Victoria investigation and his resolution will be before the Legislature tomorrow afternoon.

The Government's support and approval of the Liberal leader's request will be in full compliance with the repeated assurances the Premier has given to the Legislature that the Government welcomes investigation of any and all of its acts; that there is nothing the Government desires to hide, and that any investigation the opposition asks for will be readily granted. Mr. Brewster's resolution calls for the appointment of a select committee composed of Messrs. Miller, Shatford, McGuire, Williams and Macdonald.

Keeps Members Busy

With the Vancouver and Victoria by-elections subjects of inquiry and the Public Accounts Committee still continuing its investigations into a number of matters, none of which have been completed to the point where the committee can submit a report to the House, and with every prospect that the Opposition portion of the committee has yet other features of the Government's administration into which it will desire to pry, the business of the members is increasing instead of showing signs of diminution as the session wears along.

Tomorrow morning the Vancouver by-election committee will resume its sessions which opened on Friday when one of the self-confessed personators, John J. Kelly, was on the witness stand. Another appeal by the Opposition members to have counsel appointed to represent them at the investigation will probably be made. When the Premier's resolution was debated in the House he stated that the question of counsel was one for the committee itself to decide and at Friday's session of the committee the point was raised but was not decided, the committee deciding to proceed with the examination of Kelly who was present and to deal with the matter later. Mr. Brewster's call for the inquiry into the Victoria by-election provides for the appointment of counsel, but if the precedent established in the case of the Premier's resolution is followed in respect to the Vancouver by-election investigation is followed the matter will be left to the select committee that may be appointed.

So far the only investigation which can be said to be practically completed, and about at the point at which a report can be made, is that into the purchase by the Government of the Kitsilano Indian Reserve. Unless the Opposition has still some witnesses which it desires to have called, and it does not appear such is the case, the investigation is finished with the exception that perhaps Mr. M. A. Macdonald, one of the committee, may desire to cross-examine Premier Bowser on the evidence given by the latter last week.

Opposition Fail

Briefly stated, not a scintilla of evidence had been produced to show that the Premier, or any member of the firm of Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, or anyone connected with the Government, received a cent of the $40,000 which was paid to Alexander on account of his efforts to put through the transaction. It was the main effort of the Opposition members of the committee to show that such had been the case. There might be a difference of opinion as to whether the Province, in paying $300,000 to secure the reserve, paid too much, but the Premier's statement, when on the stand, that in the coming arbitration between the Province and Federal Government to determine the amount to be paid for the reversionary rights of the Province, at least that amount must be received by the Province and he had every reason to expect that a substantial amount in excess of that figure would be secured, indicates that the transaction will turn out to have been a most favorable one from the standpoint of the Province as well as of the Indians and especially of the future welfare of the City of Vancouver.

At tomorrow's session of the select committee investigating the charges arising out of the Vancouver by-election John J. Kelly will again take the witness stand. He will probably be followed by Sullivan, known by the soubriquet of "Dynamite Jack," with whom Kelly and others of the Seattle gang went over to Vancouver to vote at the election. While there will be plenty of first hand evidence given by the actual participants in the election frauds, there will be, it is stated, ample corroborative evidence to substantiate it. Not alone the movements of the Seattle personators are known and will be divulged but interesting revelations of the antics of well known Liberal healers will, it is understood, be divulged, the same heelers who, flushed with their victory at Vancouver, swooped down upon Victoria a day or two prior to the by-election here and assisted the local party organization in "rounding out" its scheme of campaign.

MEXICANS ASK FOR WITHDRAWAL

General Obregon Renews Request at Opening of Juarez Conference—U. S. Generals Refuse Discussion.

EL PASO, Tex., April 29.—A two-hour conference late today between American and Mexican military representatives at Juarez to decide the future of the American expeditionary forces in Mexico terminated unsuccessfully, but was followed by the announcement that deliberations would be resumed tomorrow at El Paso. Two conflicting propositions developed immediately after the leaders in the conference met in the Juarez customs house. They are understood temporarily to have increased the gravity of the negotiations.

The initial meeting was held behind closed doors in the big green-tinted room which Francisco Villa used as his council chamber when he dominated Northern Mexico and Juarez was his headquarters.

Generals Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston represented the United States. The Mexican conferees were General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, and General Jacinto Treviño, military commander of the southeast district of Mexico. The progress of the negotiations was not divulged, but from an authoritative source the things were learned.

First, the Mexican representatives reiterated the wish expressed in General Carranza's recent note to the Washington Government that the American troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil at an early date.

Second, they were informed by the American officials that the latter were not empowered to discuss the withdrawal of General Pershing's columns.

It is understood the American representatives told the Mexican conferees that if the de facto Government insisted on an American evacuation the conferees would go into a deadlock and the whole matter would revert to a diplomatic discussion between Washington and Mexico City.

The Mexicans further were informed that the purpose of the present conference, so far as the United States is concerned, is the development of a specific plan for the co-operation of the American and de facto armies in wiping out the bandit groups that have spilled so much blood along the border and have repeatedly taken American life in the interior of Mexico. It is understood that General Obregon, the Mexican Minister of War, prior to the conference, expressed a disinclination to discuss any other subject than withdrawal, and that he carried this attitude into the initial meeting.

After the primary issues had been broached, however, he is reported to have carried out the intention he announced shortly after his arrival on Friday of meeting Generals Scott and Funston "half way" in the negotiations.

Earthquake at Idaho

BOISE, Idaho, April 29.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 8:15 this morning. The wave proceeded from east to west. No damage was reported.

F. L. Haynes Senate watchmaker and

MANY CHANGES AMONG OFFICERS

Transfers and Promotions in Canadian Overseas Forces --Wounded Officers Reported From Various Hospitals.

LONDON, April 29.—Doctor Benjamin Almquest has been appointed a captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Lieut. Henry has received the appointment of adjutant in the 17th Battalion. Sergeant J. McGregor, 28th Battalion, has received a commission in the 32nd Battalion, and Sergt. Goodeve and Private Nuill, of the Princess Patricias, have been commissioned in the 11th Battalion. Sergeant Mark Wolff is gazetted to a lieutenancy in the 17th Battalion reserves. Honorary Captain McQueen, of Y.M.C.A., has offered his resignation of this rank to accept a lieutenancy in the 11th Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. DeN. Taschereau has been appointed assistant veterinary director at Bramshott Camp. Lieut.-Col. Decarie, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been transferred to Taplow. Lieut.-Col. McLeod, 15th Battalion, has been granted leave on account of ill-health. Lieut.-Col. Rudolf is returning to Canada to resume his work in the Toronto University.

Captain (Chaplain) Thomas has been given sick leave and is returning to the Dominion.

The following officers are now in France: Major Lefleche, Major C. H. McLean, Captains McKay and Papineau, Lieutenants H. Colter, T. Redmond, H. Arnold, M. Douglass, G. Rose, E. Mantel, L. Lacoste, E. Pelletelier, J. Murray, G. Nation, S. Wharton, G. Hogg, O. Chisholm, W. Kenny, J. Douglass, F. Wood, A. Rice, S. Robinson and C. Bedey.

The following have received commissions: Sergt. Neff, 2nd Field Ambulance, transferred to the dental corps; Private Blair, machine gun section, transferred to 12th Reserve; and Wm. Carless, Canadian Pioneers.

The following have been commissioned in the Imperial Army; Private Vivian, Pioneers; Private Pickering, Army Medical Corps; Private Baker, Engineers.

Private Tardiffe, machine gun section, has been appointed a lieutenant in the 30th Canadian Battalion; Bombardier Campbell, 1st Artillery, has been given a lieutenancy; Staff Sergt. Cox has been appointed a lieutenant at headquarters, Shorncliffe; Private MacLure, Army Service Corps, has been commissioned in the naval volunteer reserve.

The following are appointed lieutenants: Sergt. Jolliffe, headquarters, 3rd division, and attached to the 12th Battalion; Corp. Bray, Dragoons, transferred to 12th Battalion; Sergt. McTaggart, medicals, appointed lieutenant quartermaster at the Fourth Canadian Hospital.

The following artillery officers are in France: Lieuts. H. L. Palls, C. E. Black, J. L. Matthewson, W. H. Abott, W. C. H. Thackray, G. H. Davidson, and W. M. Notman.

Captains Boak and Hagarty of the artillery, are gazetted majors.

The following are gazetted lieutenants: Sergt. Hartley, signaller; Quartermaster-Sergt. Skinner, headquarters, posted to 1st Battalion; Sergt.-Major Cooper, 3rd Battalion; Sergt. Porter, 28th; Sergt. Bell, Army Service Corps.

Lieut. Kittson is transferred from the machine gun section to the 8th Battalion; Lieut. Irvine from the 29th to the 27th Battalion.

Lieuts. J. C. Shields, and A. C. Nation, 7th Battalion, are gazetted temporary captains.

German prisoner lists give Lieut. D. W. Elliott, of the 37th Battalion, as a prisoner at Cupersion.

The following wounded Canadian officers are in London: Lieut. J. Lovett, suffering from severe shell concussion and exposure; Lieut. C. Myers, shot wounds, condition satisfactory; Captain Petermann, shot in the forehead and concussions, in a satisfactory condition.

At Boulogne are the following: Lieut. E. Mingo, shot in left arm; Lieut. Rowland, shot in arm.

At Wimereaux—Lieut. H. Griesbach, shell shock, slight; Lieut. L. Kent, shell shock, slight; Lieut. Mowat, bomb wounds in both feet.

At Cambridge—Lieut. Mitchell, shot in both legs; Lieut. Ruston, slight case of shock.

At Etaples—Capt. Agnew, severely wounded in right arm and face.

At Le Touquet—Lieut. Armour, severely wounded.

Lieut. Kingsford, Captain Kingstone and Lieut. MacFarland have returned to duty at the front.

MURDER IN VANCOUVER

Indian Woman Brutally Killed With Axe, Supposed to Have Been Wielded by Peruvian

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 29.—Still another murder in the district where detective Richard Levis met his death at the hands of Mickey the "Dago," and within twenty yards of where at least four murders have been committed within the past eight years, took place at noon today, when Rosie Wilson, an Indian woman, was struck down by an axe in a cabin situated at 736 Alexander Street. Cecilio Aquirres, alias "Peru," a Peruvian, was arrested at 6 o'clock in the evening by detectives Ricci and Sinclair, and lies in the police station on a charge of murder.

The murder is characterized as the most brutal in the annals of the city police. It was not until nearly 5 o'clock that the police discovered that the crime had been committed, and within one hour the alleged murderer was behind the bars.

Peru is 40 years old, and is robust and powerful, having worked at stevedoring a great deal. He is listed on the police records as a cook. The police are well acquainted with him, he having been in court on more than one occasion.

The murdered woman was about 30 years of age, and has a child in the detention home. Both she and her sister have been arrested several times for drunkenness. They are both Squamish Indians, and have lived all their days in British Columbia.

Y. M. C. A. Overseas Fund

TORONTO, April 29.—At the meeting last night of the special committee engaged in a fund campaign for the Y. M. C. A. work overseas during the past three days, it was announced that, instead of the objective of $75,000, the fund had reached $87,626. A final meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday to receive reports from a number who are out of town.

Principal Lloyd Resigns

LONDON, April 29.—The Canadian Associated Press is informed that Principal Lloyd, of the Saskatoon College, who is now in England, has resigned. The resignation is to take effect at once. Principal Lloyd has been speaking in different parts of the country for the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Prof. John MacNeill Prisoner

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Dublin, dated Friday, says that Prof. John MacNeill, chief of staff of the Irish National Volunteers, has been a prisoner since Monday, but whether a prisoner of the Government or the insurgents is unknown. It is known he is opposed to any policy of violence.

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FEARED ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

Sinn Fein Outbreak Planned to Forestall Suppressive Measures—Stories of Commencement of Dublin Revolt.

LONDON, April 29.—An account of the beginning of the riot as published in a Belfast paper says:

"The rebels formed first before a vacant shop in Dame Street, where a supply of rifles with fixed bayonets was distributed.

"Beside each man there marched a woman in uniform and carrying a bandolier filled with cartridges. Automobiles loaded with arms and ammunition also aided in the supplying of the rapidly forming rebels.

"The first move of the rebel soldiery was toward the upper Castle yard, where a policeman was just shutting the gates as they arrived. He was immediately shot dead.

"The rebels then turned their attention to the officers.

"Marching on the post office, a young woman suffered a violent attack from the rebels because she was wearing a munitions workers' badge."

The Northern Whig newspaper of Monday gave an interesting account of the inception of the movement. It says the Sinn Feinners' arrangements for Easter manoeuvres throughout Ireland were suddenly cancelled on Saturday, but no reason was given for the cancellation. The newspaper adds that it was believed the authorities were about to put a stop to the activities of the volunteers.

Although this issue was printed before the Dublin rebellion became known, it seems to shed much light on matters which led to the disturbances. The article shows that the Sinn Feiners for several days previously had suspicions of Government plans against them, and that the climax appears to have been reached on Saturday when the Government raided the residence of a man named O'Neil, following the hearing of a charge against him in a police court on an allegation that he threatened to shoot three soldiers. A number of policemen visited O'Neil's home, according to the newspaper, and secured a big haul of rifles, cartridges and side arms.

Deserted Streets

A graphic story of the situation in Dublin as told by a clergyman who got away from the city by motor to Belfast is printed in the Daily Telegraph. The clergyman said there was hardly a soul to be seen in the streets of Dublin. The rebels had entrenched themselves in St. Stephen's Green overnight, and on Wednesday morning were blazing away promiscuously with their rifles. He was unable to discover at what they were fireing.

All around St. Stephen's Green are the houses of gentry, judges and leading Governmental officials, while at one corner of the Green is the Shelburne Hotel, the occupants of all of which were virtually prisoners. At the head of Grafton Street, Dublin's fashionable shopping thoroughfare, the rebels had erected strong barricades.

At Dublin Castle there were few traces of Monday's struggle. The entrance was barred up. It was here that two of the earliest fatalities occurred, the policemen on duty at the gates of the castle and the sentry inside both being shot in the head.

To reach the city from St. Stephen's Green, the clergyman had to proceed by way of York Street, whence it was easy to go to the quays. There was no traffic south of the Four Courts, which were still in the hands of the rebels, who could be seen inside wearing their green hats. A hospital close by had been completely wrecked and the inmates made prisoners in the upper rooms.

At the general post office a green, white and orange flag floated to the breeze. The rebels were still in possession of the building.

Sackville Street was a scene of desolation, the sidewalks littered with glass, shops looted and their contents carried away.

Travelling by a circuitous route, the clergyman left the city unmolested, and on the way to Belfast turned back a number of motor cars which were going to Dublin.

ROYAL PARTY AT TORONTO

Duke of Connaught Reviews Troops and Supervises Manoeuvres—Duchess and Princess Accompany Him

TORONTO, April 29.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess and Princess Patricia arrived in Toronto yesterday morning, accompanied by the viceregal staff. In the morning, the Duke supervised tactical manoeuvres in High Park, in which over 5,000 troops took part, and in the afternoon held a review of the troops engaged. He complimented the commanding officers on the excellence of the work of their commands. Later in the afternoon the party visited the officers convalescent home on Jarvis Street.

The Duchess and Princess Patricia visited some of the ammunition plants in Toronto. In one of them the men congregated, and the superintendent presented to the Duchess a miniature high explosive lyddite shell containing an address from the workmen, expressing their appreciation of all that Her Royal Highness had done for the families of the workmen through the patriotic fund and the Red Cross Society.

In Need of Assistance—The case of Mrs. Thomas Hardman, who, with her young family, has been left destitute through the death of her husband, who was a letter carrier in the local post office, is arousing a good deal of sympathy. A number of subscriptions towards a fund for her benefit have been received, but the need is an urgent one. The desire is to establish a fund that will place her beyond any immediate want. The post office employees, with whom the late Mr. Hardman worked, have subscribed $130.50. The well known sympathy always shown by Victorians in such deserving cases, ensures a ready response now that Mrs. Hardman's plight has become known. The widow is left with three children aged eight, six and three years. The Colonist will receive and acknowledge any subscriptions that may be made through this medium.

Silver Spring Beer 2 quarts 25c.

VILLA'S DEATH REPORTED

Mexican Consul Has Message From Colonel Carranza Which Appears to Give Proof

EL PASO, Tex., April 29.—A new factor is believed to have been introduced in the conference over American troop dispositions tonight by the receipt of fresh reports that Francisco Villa is dead.

Mexican Consul Garcia said Col. Carlos Carranza has telegraphed him from Cusihuiriachi that he had been unable to find Villa's body, but that he had established beyond dispute that the bandit leader was dead, and he hopes to recover the body in a few days. The telegram said all the evidence tended to confirm the death of Villa.

This telegram is understood to have been laid before the conferees, but they neither confirm nor deny it.

CONNOLLY'S CAREER

Leader of Sinn Fein Mob, Reported Killed in Dublin, Once Publisher of Paper in New York

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The rebel leader Connolly, reported killed when the postoffice in Dublin, Ireland, was burned, is believed here to be James Connolly, who formerly was editor of The Harp, an Irish-Socialist paper in New York, and was known here and throughout the country as a lecturer for the Socialist party.

About 1910 he removed the office of his paper to Ireland, and since then, it is said, the paper has become the organ of the most radical representatives and syndicalists of the Irish Socialist movement.

Pope Using His Influence

ROME, April 29.—An exchange of communications has occurred between the Vatican and the papal nuncio at Munich, also the Prussian and Bavarian ministers accredited to the Holy See, concerning the reply of Germany to the United States note, demanding a change in submarine warfare. It seems that the Pontiff is using his influence through Cardinal Hartmann to induce Germany to send an answer such as will avoid a rupture.

Three Sinn Feiners Drowned

LONDON, April 29.—The bodies of two men, armed, and wearing the Sinn Fein badge, were found at Ballykissane quay, Killerglin, on April 22. The driver of a wrecked motor car says he brought three men, whose identity was unknown to him, from Limerick, and that the car jumped the bridge. The three were drowned, he said, but he escaped. The incident is supposed to be connected with the gun-running.

Club for Ladies From Overseas

LONDON, April 29.—The Victoria League has organized a club for the benefit of ladies from overseas living temporarily in London, in Hill Street, Berkeley Square. Lady Perley is a member of the committee.

Anchorage Strike Declared Off

SEWARD, Alaska, April 29.—The strike of the workmen at Anchorage for higher wages was declared off today. The men will return to work on Monday.

Montreal Highlanders

LONDON, April 29. — The newly-arrived battalion of Montreal Highlanders was inspected yesterday by Generals Steele and MacDougall.

Naval Ensigns.

"Ships under the White Ensign," was the way in which Mr. Balfour referred to the British Fleets in a recent speech in the House of Commons. That is a phase honored by a tradition not very old, for it was only in 1864 that the Navy abandoned the use of the red and blue ensigns. And the description is apparently no longer correct, for it has been publicly stated that Admiral Beatty hoisted the red ensign on the Lion at the Battle of the Dogger Bank. That would be a return to ancient practice, and has, perhaps, been adopted for the reason which gave it rise. In the days of huge fleets, such as prevailed in Tudor and Stuart times, there were, besides the Admiral in supreme command, the Vice-Admiral as second, and the Rear-Admiral as third in command, each controlling his own particular group or squadron. In order that the vessels might be able to distinguish their own Admiral's ship, each flagship flew a red, white or blue flag, and about the middle of the seventeenth century this fashion was extended to all the ships of the squadron. When ironclads replaced the wooden walls, and fleets became smaller, it was decided to adopt the White Ensign as the essentially Navy flag, leaving the red ensign to the mercantile marine, and the blue to the Naval Reserve and the public service.



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Sunday, April 30, 1916

AN ACTIVE FORCE

Jesus said: "And all things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, ye shall receive;" and again: "Whatsoever things ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them;" and again: "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you;" and again: "He that believeth on Me, the works that I do he shall do also, and greater works shall he do because I go unto My Father." Quotations like these may be multiplied from the Gospels. We have selected one from each of the Evangelists. They are direct, positive and unambiguous. They are not argumentative; they are not figurative. They are as absolute as any statement advanced in science, as simple as the multiplication table. If they do not mean what they say, they have no meaning at all. When employed by Jesus they were in connection with things actually done, physical things. To attempt to explain them away by assuming them to refer to things spiritual is to misrepresent the sense in which Jesus used them, and the sense in which His Disciples seem to have understood them.

This is the day of a Great Awakening. We are witnessing what seems to be the culmination of centuries of strife. We are undoubtedly brought face to face with an irrefutable demonstration that there is something lacking in what we have prided ourselves upon as Christian Civilization. The hour has come for deep, searching thought. Is humanity to go on groping in the dark for salvation from the results of error; or may we hope to find a ray of light that will show the way to peace and goodwill? With the great awakening must come a thorough questioning of ourselves. Are we quite sure that we have been reading the Gospels aright? Have we been laying stress upon the right things? Is there any substantial difference between the Christian and the non-Christian conception of life's duties? Is it possible that the Church has only been laying a thin veneer of spirituality over the grossness of ancient materialism? Have we learned the true meaning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and has that meaning penetrated below the surface of human thought, beliefs and conduct?

Let us not be afraid to face these questions lest by so doing we may shock those who prefer to close their eyes rather than see that possibly they may be mistaken. Millions of men are facing each other on battlelines. Millions of men, women and children mourn the loss of those nearest and dearest to them. Millions will go through life blind or maimed because of the tragedies now of daily occurrence. Devastated lands, ruined cities, starving thousands, hundreds of thousands of widows, millions of fatherless children! Who can contemplate these things and assert that Christian Civilization has been a success? Who will be bold enough to say that He who, on the eve of Calvary said to His Disciples, "Fear not; I have overcome the world," had in contemplation that nineteen centuries after that declaration of triumph, the part of mankind, which professes to have understood and to be acting upon His message, would be engaged in strife, compared to which the battlescenes of the old Norse legends furnish no parallel? Is there a man, lay or ecclesiastical, who can look out over Europe today and claim that what is there transpiring is the fruit of the Gospel of Jesus? There are those who will, seek to comfort themselves that today's anguish is all a part of the inscrutable design of Providence. That is a coward's excuse. Put the blame where it belongs. Ask yourselves if the Christian world has been "seeking first the Kingdom of God," and if you are honest with yourself you will have to answer the question in the negative.

Is it not time that the Christian Church became truly Christian and taught as Christ taught that the salvation, of which He was the Herald, begins in this world? Will it not tell those who look to it for guidance that the quotations above given from the Gospels are true, and are just as true now as when they were first uttered on the hillsides of Galilee? As we read the Gospels, the Christian religion is not one of supine passiveness, a sentimental waiting for something to be given to us in another life; but a real motive and active force to be employed in this life. We have heard it said in pulpits that the quotations mentioned were true when they were spoken, but are no longer true in the sense that they are applicable to the man on the street or even to the ministers of the Gospel of which they form a part. When were they abrogated or suspended, and by whom?

To use an expression that has become somewhat hackneyed, "the arm of God is not shortened." This is generally used to emphasize the claim that sinners cannot hope to escape Divine wrath. May it not be true in respect to the efforts of humanity to rise to a higher and better plane than that upon which it has hitherto been content to stand? Cannot Christianity be utilized as an active force, energizing humanity and fitting it to work out its own salvation from the evils under which it has labored through the centuries? Whatever the old interpretation of the Gospels may have accomplished in respect to a life in a world to come, it has undoubtedly failed to bring about a realization of the song of the Herald Angels, who, tradition tells us, sang to the shepherds on the first Christmas Eve, a song of Peace and Goodwill. Is it not then time for a searching of hearts to determine, not if we ourselves individually are what we ought to be, but if we, whether we are ministers or laymen, have understood Jesus aright?

THE WAR

We anticipated the Paris correspondents by two or three days in reaching the conclusion that the battle of Verdun was over. We formed that opinion from a correlation of the several statements made in the French and German dispatches. The Paris correspondents support their view by what they regard as reliable information that the heavy German artillery has been moved from the Verdun front. It will be remembered that the Swiss frontier was closed by Germany some days ago. In commenting upon this we expressed the opinion that this might be in anticipation of a removal of the German attack on Verdun, or perhaps of an intensified assault upon the British positions. The Paris correspondents incline to the latter view, but nothing has yet occurred to substantiate this view. It does not seem at all improbable that, as the attempt to break through to Paris by way of Verdun has failed, there may be a renewal of the attempt to break through to Calais. The strategic plans of the Germans seem to be conceived along certain rigid lines.

The news from the Eastern front continues to be favorable to the Russians. Much confidence is expressed not only as to their ability to hold the enemy in check, but also to inaugurate a successful offensive.

There is no object in minimizing the disappointment we all feel over the fate that has attended General Townsend's expedition. The actual loss in effectives is not great, being less than 8,000, but the surrender is a blow to British prestige which must be deeply regretted. The error which led to this result arose from a failure on the part of the general in command of the operations in Mesopotamia to recognize that conditions of modern warfare are very different from what they were a few years ago. Small British expeditionary forces have always been able to overthrow Asiatic troops, and the fact seems to have been lost sight of that the Turkish army of today is well armed and ably officered.

THE C. P. R. AND THE C. N. R.

According to reports from Ottawa the assistance to be granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern will be in the nature of a loan of $10,000,000 to each company. When it was known that something would have to be done to tide these organizations over their present difficulties, a very considerable section of the Eastern press on both sides of politics demanded the immediate nationalization of the two railways. We took the position then that such a step was of too momentous a character and involved too much money to be considered by the Government at a time when the resources of the country were being severely taxed for war purposes. It may ultimately be advisable for the Government to take over one or both of these roads, but many things must be taken into account before that is decided upon. Meanwhile something had to be done to prevent a very serious financial condition from developing, and a straight cash loan seems to be the simplest way of providing the needed relief.

We suppose we shall now be treated to the usual tirade against the men by whose energy the Canadian Northern was made possible. A few years ago the papers which have lately been assailing them, and will probably do so again, could find nothing too flattering to say of Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann. Where these men erred was in not being able to foresee that an European war was at hand, and that financial conditions all the world over would suffer accordingly. We have not observed that the Liberal press, that can see nothing good in Mackenzie and Mann, or in the Conservative Governments that lent assistance to their enterprises, are absolutely silent as to the grave error in judgment, which led Sir Wilfrid Laurier to believe that such an unbroken period of prosperity would continue, that it was safe to commit the country to its obligations on account of the National Transcontinental Railway.

AID TO FARMERS

Our request that readers would avail themselves of our columns to discuss what the Government can reasonably be expected to do to assist farmers has brought us a number of letters, but we are unable to use some of them because the writers do not wish their names to appear. In order that the suggestions contained in some of these letters may not be lost, we mention them. Among the aids proposed we find:

The abolition of taxes on farm improvements. This was recommended by the Royal Commission on Taxation, and it was understood that Sir Richard McBride intended to adopt it, but he apparently deemed it inadvisable to do so, because of the drop in revenue that set in. We strongly favor the abolition of this tax, and, if the revenue derived from it is essential to the Provincial Treasury, we suggest it should be raised by increasing the tax on unimproved lands. We hope that the Government will at an early date give this matter very serious consideration.

A second suggestion is a direct bonus to land-clearing by giving stumping-powder free. It would be interesting to know approximately what this might be expected to cost the Province. Perhaps some correspondent, familiar with such matters, will furnish us with a statement showing about the average cost per acre for powder where its use is necessary.

A correspondent asks how dairying can be made more profitable by using better and less expensive feed. This question is based upon an observation in The Colonist. In reply we may say that some farmers are doing this very thing. We cannot be expected to go into particulars on a matter of this kind, and there is no lack of published information dealing with it far more fully than we could possibly do. May we add that too many farmers fail to make use of the great volume of very important information made public by the Federal and Provincial Departents of Agriculture?

The same correspondent speaks of the handicap of competition from Orientals. It is obvious that the Provincial Government has no jurisdiction over this subject. It is difficult to deal with, but as far as can be seen at present it is one of the factors of the situation that for the present must be accepted as irremediable. At least we cannot see what remedy can just now be suggested.

SHIPBUILDING

We were much pleased to read in a recent issue of The Toronto Mail and Empire, an article advocating the development of shipbuilding in Canada, the closing sentences of which were as follow:

The shortage of tonnage is likely to be felt for several years, and a vigorous policy of shipbuilding development at Canadian plants ought to be under way. Never were conditions more propitious for the building up of our shipbuilding trade.

For more than a year this question has been a very live one on the Pacific Coast, but it only recently has attracted much attention from the Eastern press. We can hardly say that the attitude taken by the Federal Government towards it has been as satisfactory as we could wish, but possibly the explanation is that the stress of other matters arising out of the war has prevented the ministry from giving it that consideration which we feel sure they know it deserves. Fortunately the Provincial Government has been impressed with the necessity for action, and we are confident that before the session closes an act will be placed upon the statute book which will give the industry here the needed stimulus.

At the same time we would not care to be understood as withdrawing anything we have said in the past as to the obligation resting upon the Dominion Government to inaugurate its own shipbuilding policy. It is hopeless to expect a more propitious time than the present for such a departure.

A SLAV STATE

Serbia is in the hands of ruthless enemies. Much of her territory has been desolated; her finances have been ruined; thousands of her children are exiles; her army sadly reduced in numbers is on foreign soil; her king is a wanderer. All that remains of this kingdom is its name and the indomitable courage of its people. In this midnight of her history her heroic leaders talk with confidence of a new Slav state arising out of the ashes of her desolation, a state which will unite the ideals, aspirations and renew the strength of that section of the Slavic race, which has for centuries occupied the Balkan valleys and mountain sides. Such a state would serve as a barrier to Teutonic aggression towards the south, by placing a nation of free and resolute people between the Adriatic and the Black Sea, a greater Serbia than that which the Teutons and Bulgars profess to have obliterated forever.

Pasitch, Prime Minister of the former kingdom, has recently been in London, and in an interview he voiced the sentiments of his people and added that the freedom of the Serbs is "an essential condition to the liberty of Europe." There is much in this attitude that appeals at once to the sympathy, admiration and imagination of the British people, who, with those of France and Russia are resolved that Serbia shall be restored to a prestige and power that will enable her brave sons to play their proper part of the drama of European progress.

TRAPPING SUBMARINES

A good deal has appeared in print about trapping submarines, but the Admiralty has not yet seen its way clear to gratifying a not unnatural public curiosity as to the modus operandi. Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, being under no censorship in this regard, undertakes to tell how the thing is done, and at the same time to let its readers into the secret of the manner in which the cross-Channel passage is protected. We quote:

A net has been drawn from Dover to the French coast opposite, and another from Portland Bill, near Weymouth, to Cape La Hogue. Between these two nets there is a space of over 150 miles, sufficient for all transport service. Further, a net extends from the Mull of Cantyre in Scotland to Ireland, and another from Carnsore Head in Ireland to St. David's Head in South Wales, in order to protect the Irish Sea. To allow the passage of trading vessels and the warships of the Allies, these nets have been fitted with gates, which can be shut and opened like pontoons. These passages are known only to the British Admiralty, and are often changed. Since submarines can descend to 300 feet under water these nets reach to sea-bottom, as the Channel is never deeper than 265 feet. The upper edge of the net is fastened to buoys, and both upper and lower edges are anchored so that storms and ebb and flood tides cannot change the position of the net, or damage it in any way. The anchor chains are also shortened, so that the buoys are a few feet below the level of the water, consequently the submarines cannot see the nets, either above or below the water. If one of them plunges into the net it becomes entangled and so damaged that it is an easy prey for the enemy.

A POTENT INFLUENCE

The Toronto News thinks that after the war the soldiers, having returned to the arts of peace, and their comrades from the United Kingdom, who may settle in the Dominion, will be the controlling political force in Canada. Our contemporary does not mean this in a partisan sense, but only that the spirit of patriotism, the contempt of all that is mean and low which service under the flag will engender in their hearts will have a reviving and stimulating effect upon public opinion and lead to better things in the way of government. We think this is very true.

We do not think the history of the British North American Provinces warrants a conclusion that the ex-military element will identify itself with one political party in preference to another. The United Empire loyalists did not do so. The major part of the official group among them stood behind the governors in their assertion of the rights of the Crown to control the government of the country; but a minority of them were favorable to the establishment of constitutional government, and in this they were supported by many of the unofficial class. Lines of demarcation will inevitably appear in the soldier element in Canada, and it is desirable that they should, for we do not want to see Canada ruled by a military caste.

We have just come across a clipping from a Vancouver contemporary, and we think it is from The World. It was printed sometime previously to January 25, and is a humorous comment upon what was meant to be a humorous article in The Colonist. Referring to Mr. Brewster, it represents him as being hailed with the song: "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" Is this prophetic?

The King of Italy carries his crown with him wherever he goes, and wears it when he reviews his troops at the battlefront. Peter of Serbia on more than one occasion, appeared in his royal robes and wearing his crown, when addressing his valiant soldiers in their retreat to Albania. On the last two occasions when Roumania went to war, her rulers wore their crowns at the battlefront.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Some nice springs have been caught on the Genoa Bay side of Cowichan Bay. Off the wharf there on Tuesday Fred Ordano caught a forty-four pound cod. There was some excitement landing it. Skate, tommy cod and flounders are also being caught. It is not generally known that the skate run very big there, thirty-five or forty pounds and over. They are very good eating.

Mr. Peter Annance, who has been arrested at Valdes Island and taken to Vancouver in connection with "plugging" charges made at the recent by-election, is very well known in the Cowichan district, particularly at Cowichan Lake.

Cpl. Arthur B. Jackson, who, since he was wounded with the 7th Battalion, has been instructing in signalling at Shorncliffe with the 30th Reserve Battalion, has passed the musketry course at Hythe, scoring 142. (105 is a first-class shot, 130 a marksman.) At the rapid fire (15 shots a minute) he made 14 hits (13 bulls and inners), scoring 41 points out of 45. He has been selected to represent the battalion at a demonstration. His good shooting adds another laurel to Cowichan in addition to that won by Sergt. Dennis Ashby, who recently passed out first in all England in musketry test.

Mrs. Barber Starkey and Mrs. R. C. Mainguy and families have returned to their home at Chemainus after spending six months in Victoria. Lce.-Cpl. R. C. Mainguy, Lce.-Cpl. R. Stokes, Ptes. H. E. Donald, R. Gibbs and H. Launchberry spent a few days in Chemainus to bid farewell to old friends, as they are expecting to go overseas shortly. Mrs. H. E. Donald and Miss Donald, of Chemainus, have been spending a few days in Victoria. Miss Newcombe has returned to Victoria, after spending the Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Halhed, Chemainus.

Mr. and Mrs. George Maclaren Ree, of 27 Broady Street, Stretford, Manchester, England, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Arthur T. Ouchterlony, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. T. H. Ouchterlony, The Gayno, Arbroath, Scotland, resident of Cobble Hill, who at the present moment is engaged in military duty in the Old Country.

Major E. C. Musgrave, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who for many years was superintendent of the Tyee mine, has been confirmed in his rank and has been recommended for honors.

The first private telephone exchange outside of Victoria on Vancouver Island has been installed by the Cowichan Merchants, Ltd., at Duncan. The equipment consists of a switchboard, five stations and two trunks.

The many friends of Major Hedding, of Duncan, will be sorry to hear that he is ill in hospital at Aden. His son Vyvyan is now on the signalling staff in Egypt. Dunsbie is at Dover with his regiment waiting to be called to France any day.

Lieut. J. Hirsch (Quamichan), 7th Battalion, C.E.F., attached to the 30th B. C. Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the general list of officers, and posted for employment under the director of recruiting and organization, Folkestone, as a conducting officer. Lieut. Hirsch was machine gun officer of the 30th Battalion before being transferred to the front for duty with the 7th.

Mrs. Robert Barclay, of Victoria, is visiting relatives in Ladysmith.

Alderman Siler, of Ladysmith, is proposing that all fire insurance policies issued in that city should come before the City Council before being accepted, as "a lot of fires are caused by insurance agents giving such a lot of insurance." Ald. Bryant is fighting Alderman Siler's proposal, which he says would amount to intrusion on private affairs. Anyhow, he says, insurance companies do not pay all the insurance.

A well-known citizen of Ladysmith is authority states that Roger Casement Roger Casement, who is now confined in the Tower of London, was a former resident of this Province. The same authoritystate s that Roger Casement came from Ireland, and at the time of his residence here, twenty-five years ago, was regarded as a shrewd business man, of orderly habits, and showing no signs of the turbulent spirit he has since developed.

Ptes. Vawden and Johns, of the 231st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders of Vancouver, are getting recruits in Nanaimo.

The Daughters of Empire at Nanaimo held a dance in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday night. The decorations of the hall were of a patriotic character. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stewart, formerly of Nanaimo, motored up from Victoria for the dance.

Mr. Samuel Howarth, of Nanaimo, left on Friday morning for England, where he will enlist in some branch of the Government's munition service. Mr. Howarth was for a year president of the Nanaimo Athletic Club.

The Nanaimo Kennel Club held its second parlor show last Thursday night in Thorpe & Burnip's poolrooms. There were only the terrier and setter classes represented, and the entries were 14.

The winners in the terrier class were: 1st, W. Thorpe's wire haired puppy "Jumbo"; 2nd, W. Thorpe's smooth-haired terrier dog, "Madrona Handicap"; 3rd, W. Burnip's wire haired terrier bitch "Queenie."

The winners in the setter class were: 1st, Mat Cottle's Irish setter dog "Sport"; 2nd, Arthur Brown's Gordon setter dog "Sporting Boy"; 3rd, C. Wheeler's Gordon setter dog "Bruce."

"The Nanaimo Board of Trade in the past has not received the support it deserves, either personal or financial," complains The Nanaimo Herald editorially. "It is to be hoped the present year will find it enjoying a more active support on the part of its individual members, as well as better financial support on the part of those who benefit by reason of its operations."

Mr. Bryan Williams, chief game warden, will speak on Wednesday afternoon at the quarterly meeting of the Duncan Board of Trade. The game question will then be threshed out.

Mr. E. C. Corfield, Koksilah, recently saw three dogs in the orchard eating a lamb they had killed. He went for his gun and shot one dog and tracked the other to a friend's house. The dogs had nearly killed a sheep also.

Although ladies now have the vote in the vestry meetings of the Church of England in the District of Columbia, the 20 who attended the vestry meeting of St. Peter's Quamichan, last Monday did not avail themselves of the privilege. The committee of 1915 were re-elected, and Mr. C. F. Walker and Mr. A. W. Hanham chosen churchwardens. The Hon. Capt. the Rev. F. L. Stephenson presided.

Of the draft of four officers and 140 men which left Victoria last, a week ago Thursday, to reinforce the 1st Canadian Pioneers, one officer and 25 men were from Cowichan.

There are nearly 100 Cowichan men with the 88th Battalion, C. E. F.

COMING EVENTS

Protestant Orphanage—The ladies' committee of the Protestant Orphanage Home will meet tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. at the Home.

Municipal Chapter—The Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., will meet on Thursday at 11 a. m., at the headquarters, 733 Fort Street.

St. Mary's, Oak Bay—The services at St. Mary's, Oak Bay, today, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be in commemoration of St. George's Day.

Victorian Order of Nurses—The regular monthly meeting of the local board of the Victorian Order of Nurses will be held on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m., at 1804 Cook Street.

Florence Nightingale Chapter — The monthly meeting of the Florence Nightingale Chapter I.O.D.E., will be held tomorrow at the headquarters on Fort Street, at 3:30 p.m.

Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter—The monthly meeting of the Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held in the Y.W.C.A. library tomorrow at 8 p.m.

Young Men's Institute—The ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Institute will hold a card social and dance in the Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, on Tuesday evening.

Lodge Britannia—All members of Lodge Britannia, No. 216, L.O.B.A., are requested to meet in the K.P. Hall, North Park Street, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for drill practice.

Friendly Help Meeting—The Friendly Help Association will hold its monthly meeting on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the rooms, Market Building, Cormorant Street.

Orange Lodge Tea—Purple Star Lodge, No. 104, L. O. B. A., will hold a tea at the home of Mrs. Lindley, 1044 Princess Avenue, on Friday next, from 3 to 6 p. m.

Young Women's Auxiliary — The Young Women's Auxiliary of the Y.W. C.A. will meet on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All members are asked to endeavor to be present.

Ganges Chapter—The monthly meeting of the Ganges Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held at Mrs. Mouat's house on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m. Members are asked to make an effort to attend.

Daughters of St. George—Members of Victoria Lodge, No. 83, Daughters of St. George, will hold their regular business meeting in the K. of P. Hall, Fort Street, tomorrow at 8 p.m.

Holding Whist Drive—Princess Alexandra Lodge of the Daughters and Maids of England will hold a whist drive in the Orange Hall, Yates Street, on May 9 at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are asked to attend.

Regular Meeting—Lodge Britannia, No. 216, L.O.B.A., will hold its regular meeting in the K.P. Hall, North Park Street, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. Candidates for initiation are asked to take notice.

Y. W. C. A. Service—The service this afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. at 4:30 will be conducted by Rev. A. P. Tedingham, Ald. Bryant is fighting Alderman Siler's proposal, which he says would amount to intrusion on private affairs. Anyhow, he says, insurance companies do not pay all the insurance.

Evening Branch—A very important business meeting of the Evening Branch, Christ Church Cathedral Girls' Auxiliary, will be held tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Rockland Park W.C.T.U.—The monthly business meeting of Rockland Park W.C.T.U. will be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, at the home of Mrs. Boydon. All members are asked to take the Esquimalt car to Lampson Street.

Bona Dee Club—The Bona Dee Club will hold its final dance in the ballroom of the Alexandra Club on Tuesday next, with dancing, from 8 to 11 o'clock. Heaton's orchestra will be in attendance.

Holding Chain Tea—Mrs. Nute, 311 St. Lawrence Street, James Bay, invites all members of Lodge Princess Alexandra, Daughters of England, to a chain tea, to be held at her residence on Thursday afternoon, from 3 until 5 o'clock.

Daughters of England—Daughters of England, Lodge Primrose, have completed all arrangements for their May-day dance to be held in the Connaught Hall on Tuesday. Main's orchestra will render the music from 9 to 1 a.m. Refreshments will be served.

Red Cross Fund—Under the auspices of Queen of the Island Lodge, No. 209 L.O.B.A., a tea will be held at the home of Mrs. George Galloway, Obed Avenue, Gorge, from 2 to 5 p.m. on Wednesday next. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross fund.

Whist Drive at Orange Hall—The officers and members of Victoria Purple Star Lodge, No. 104, L.O.B.A., have completed their arrangements for their whist drive to be held in the Orange Hall, Yates Street, on Wednesday, at 9 p.m. There will be good prizes and refreshments.

Purple Star Lodge—The regular meeting of Purple Star Lodge, No. 104, L. O. B. A., will be held in the Orange Hall, Yates Street, on Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m. After the meeting a whist drive will be given. Members and friends are invited. Good prizes will be given.

"Patronizing Your Own Pump"—At the First Baptist Church, Dominion Theatre, the Rev. J. B. Warnicker will begin a series of Sunday evening sermons tonight, the topic being, "Patronizing Your Own Pump." A word of farewell will be given to the 88th Battalion. There will be special music.

Daughters of the Nile—All wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of Shriners are invited to attend a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the parlor of the Dominion Hotel, to complete a charter list for organizing a Temple of the Daughters of the Nile in Victoria.

Consecration Meeting—The Young People's Society of the First Congregational Church will hold its monthly consecration meeting tomorrow evening at 8 p.m. Rev. S. Lundy, B.A., will speak on the subject of "Using Sunday." A special invitation is extended to all young people to attend this meeting.

Mock Trial and Concert—The Seven Day Workers of the Belmont Methodist Sunday School will hold a mock trial and concert on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. The proceeds will go towards building a new room on to the church. Tickets can be had from any member of the class.

St. Mark's Tea—On Tuesday Mrs. Geo. Rogers, Glanford Avenue, will give an "at home" and tea in aid of the life membership fund of St. Mark's W. A., from 3 to 6 p.m. All ladies of the parish and members of the women's auxiliary of other parishes are cordially invited. Jitneys will run from the end of the Cloverdale car line.

Fortnightly Whist Drive—The fortnightly whist drive, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, will be held at the home of Mrs. R. McIntosh, 309 Henry St. W., on Wednesday next, at 8:30 p.m. Visitors are cordially invited. The proceeds are to be devoted to buying comforts for the soldiers. Prizes will be given, and refreshments provided.

Anniversary Social—Invitations have been sent out for a social and dance to be held in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 724 Fort Street, on Thursday next, to commemorate the twenty-eighth anniversary of Segher's Council No. 85, Young Men's Institute. The committee in charge has been unsparing in its efforts to make this affair a success. Those attending are assured of a most enjoyable evening.

Recital and Lecture—Mr. R. Thomas Steele will give his usual lecture tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock at the British Columbia Academy of Music. The subject will be "Vowel Tone and the Principles of Acoustics." Pupils of the Academy will provide a musical programme during the evening, and the public is extended a cordial invitation to attend.

Maccabees' Rummage Sale—A rummage sale will be held in the Scott block on Thursday, May 4, by the Maccabees, Victoria Review No. 1. Ladies will be in attendance on Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, to receive contributions, and any wishing to have their goods called for can ring 3477L any morning up to Thursday, the day of the sale. The ladies of this review are asked to keep these two days free.

Organ Recital—The usual half-hour organ recital will be given before this evening's service at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, when the following programme will be rendered: "War March of the Priests" (Mendelssohn); "Dialogue" (Klein); excerpts from the "Death of Joan of Arc" (Bemberg); "Supplication" (Burnett). This is the last of these recitals for the present season, as they will be discontinued during the Summer months.

Centennial Epworth League—The monthly consecration meeting of the Centennial Epworth League will be held in the parlor of the church tomorrow evening, when Rev. Robert Hughes, of Esquimalt Methodist Church, will give an address on "Christ as a Reformer." As this is the first meeting of the new conference year a large attendance is requested, and each member is asked to come prepared to answer the roll call.

Eastern Star Dramatic Society—The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society will present its new and original drama of national and romantic interest, entitled: "British Born," in Semple's Hall, Victoria West, next Wednesday and Thursday nights, commencing at 8:15 o'clock each evening. The drama contains many new characters, and after the performance on Thursday night a dance will be given, at which a first-class orchestra will assist.

Concert in Aid of Red Cross—Under the auspices of the Langford Women's Institute, a concert will be held in the Assembly Hall, Langford, on Thursday next at 8 p.m., at which Mrs. George Deaville, assisted by a number of well known artistes, will appear. A most attractive programme has been prepared, and a very enjoyable evening is assured. The very nominal sum of 25c will be charged for admission, the proceeds to be devoted to Red Cross funds and institute work.

Choir Concert—The First Presbyterian Church will hold a choir concert on Tuesday evening, May 9, in the church, corner of Fisgard and Quadra Streets, commencing at 8:15 o'clock. An augmented choir numbering 50 voices, and a male chorus of 24 voices are preparing an interesting programme of part songs and choruses. The following soloists will assist the choir: Mrs. J. R. Green, Mrs. MacDonald Fahey, Mrs. Jesse Longfield, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. E. Butterworth, Mr. H. Charlesworth. The concert is in aid of the organ fund. Soldiers in uniform will be admitted free.

Masquerade Dance—Officers and members of Queen of the Island Lodge, No. 209 L.O.B.A., will hold a public masquerade dance in the Connaught Hall, View Street, on Friday, May 5. Prizes will be given for the best fancy dress, lady and gentleman; best patriotic, lady and gentleman; best advertising, lady and gentleman; and best comic, lady and gentleman. The grand march will start at 9 o'clock sharp. The prizes are on view at the Clarence Cleansers, 704 Yates Street. Tickets can be obtained at the above address. Prof. Heaton's orchestra will furnish the music. Naval and military men will be admitted unmasked.

Ancient Order of Foresters—The next meeting of Court Victoria, 9230, will be held on Wednesday in the A. O. F. Hall, Broad Street. The fiscal year ends on June 30 and strong efforts are being put forward to place Court Victoria at the numerical head of all courts in Columbia District. Judging from the manner in which applications are coming in the prospects of doing so are very bright. At present Court Pacific, of Vancouver, is ahead by about ten members, but the Victoria boys are determined to overcome this lead before the end of May. Five candidates are ready for Wednesday night and a good attendance of members is expected.

A quiet Easter wedding was solemnized at St. Paul's Naval Garrison Church, Esquimalt, on Saturday, April 15, at 11 o'clock, when Florence, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spouse, of Pandora Avenue, this city, and John White, of the Victoria Post Office, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. White, Hove, Sussex, England, were united in marriage. The rite was performed by Rev. Baugh-Allen. As the bridal party passed up the aisle to the chancel steps, the familiar hymn, "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," was sung. The bride was given away by her father, and looked most charming in a smart costume of blue cloth and becoming leghorn hat. Miss Nellie Young acted as bridesmaid, and little Miss Freda Spouse, sister of the bride, made the prettiest of flower girls, dressed in white corduroy velvet, carrying a basket of violets, while arabus and forget-me-nots, tied with blue satin ribbons. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Horace Walls. As the wedding party left the church, Mr. Joseph Hilton played Mendelssohn's wedding march. A reception was afterwards held at the home of the bride's parents, where the happy couple received congratulations from a large number of their friends. The drawing-room, dining-room and reception hall, were beautifully decorated for the occasion, with orchids, daffodils, lilies, violets, narcissus and pink rosebuds. Amid showers of rice and confetti, the happy couple left by motor on a three weeks' honeymoon trip, and on their return will be at home to their friends at 225 Quebec Street. Many beautiful gifts were received from friends of both bride and groom.

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4 lbs.	50c
BEDDING PLANTS. Dozen in a box	20c

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The remarkable prophecy as contained in the fourteenth chapter of Zachariah regarding the cleaving asunder of the Mount of Olives and the events to follow will be dealt with in detail this evening at 7:30 in the Princess Theatre, Yates Street. The lecture is free, no collection is taken.

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LOCAL SOLDIER IS ENJOYING THE FIGHT

Pte. E. D. Beilby, of Borden's Machine Gun Battery, States That He Is Having the Time of His Life—Cheerful Letter.

A letter, the feature of which is the tone of cheerfulness which pervades it, has been received from Pte. Eric D. Beilby, of Borden's M. M. Gun Battery, who left Victoria shortly after the outbreak of the war.

It is dated March 18 and some extracts follow:

"I am at present in the front line with the machine gun having the time of my life—all kinds of excitement. This is our first trip to the advanced trenches. We were in strong points before, just back of the line, but got lots of shelling. We see lots of aeroplane duels now the weather is so good. It sure is a fine sight. We get lots of shrapnel shells over but I am 'Jake' so far. I think I must be bullet proof.

"We have a great time at night; our artillery will give them a hot time and we will join in with the M. G. and the infantry with rifles. They think we are attacking and open up on us. It is great sport.

"The lieutenant and a corps and myself are going over the parapet to try to get a sniper who has been worrying us. Our grub here is 'Jake.' I will give you the menu:

"Ham and tomatoes for breakfast and eggs when we are back in billets. Roast beef, spuds, and parsnips and rice pudding for dinner. Steak and onions for supper. Tea, coffee or cocoa with all meals. We also have a lot of canned fruit, etc. We have to buy a lot of these things ourselves, but our ration issue isn't half bad.

"Our billets are very good. We have three good big shacks with stoves and bunks. We get lots of heavy Lumber Jack's socks and shoe packs and these thigh high rubber boots.

"I haven't had a wash for five days and a bath for three weeks, so I am feeling fine. We get our issue of rum every night when on the gun, which I take because of the cold.

"The whizbangs are the bad shells. They are shrapnel and burst before you have time to get out of the way. The machine guns are very dangerous also. We don't have any marching to do. We come up to the communication trenches on our system. I am not half so anxious for the war to end now as I was before. I am having a fine time.

"I have badges for scout, dispatch rider, and M. G., but do not wear them."

Dispatch Rider in C.E.F.



Cpl. Stafford Horne, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Horne, of Victoria, is shown above as he appeared on returning recently from a hard ride over the rough roads near the firing line in the north of France. Cpl. Horne left Victoria with the R. C. R. in August, 1914. He went first to Bermuda with a Canadian force to relieve the British troops. Thence he went to Shorncliffe, England, from where he was transferred to the front. He has been in or near the trenches on active service for seven months, and now is engaged as dispatch rider for the 3rd Canadian Division.

HAS PASSED SEVERE TESTS IN AVIATION

Mr. G. R. Halliday, of Victoria, Returns From Los Angeles After Securing American Aero Club Certificate.

To pilot a Curtis type pusher biplane for a considerable distance and to alight within a specified area after dark, guided only by a bonnre, was one of the final experiences of Aviator G. R. Halliday, a son of Mr. G. Halliday, of Messrs. G. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Yates Street, Victoria, at the Burn's Aviation School, Los Angeles, Cal. This was one of the tests which the young Victorian had to perform to the satisfaction of his instructors and an observer of the American Aero Club in order to secure his certificate from the latter institution. But he succeeded in guiding his machine to safety without mishap and in such a manner as to earn the congratulations of those watching. Mr. Halliday is back in Victoria and shortly will leave for Ottawa en route to England to continue his training for service with the Royal Naval Air Service.

Mr. Halliday left for the Burn's School last January, entering on the 19th of that month. The institution is situated four and one half miles from Los Angeles. He found a large class of students, the majority being Americans. Before he left, however, there were two Canadians with him, one being Mr. Lawrence Bagg, of Montreal, and the other Mr. Thomas Fergie, also of Eastern Canada. Neither has graduated as yet, but they expected to be through shortly. The former will enlist with the military branch of the British Aero Service and the latter contemplates going into the Naval Corps. Although Mr. Halliday has been engaged at the camp for three months, he explains that much of the time was wasted because of machine trouble, the longest wait being that



PTE. A. R. PHILLIPS

Member of 67th Battalion, who succumbed in England from pneumonia. His widow is living in Victoria at 2734 Quadra Street

which occurred immediately prior to the time that he was ready for his test, an accident happening which necessitated the sending to New York for parts, the return of which he had to await.

Throughout the course Mr. Halliday had no mishap. At the outset he made his flights with an instructor, but for two weeks before the examination was managing the machine by himself. His most exciting experience was met with in connection with the official tests. One of these consists, as he explains, in rising to an altitude of not less than 350 feet, shutting off the engine and gliding to earth. This was done without trouble. Another was to describe two sets of five figure eights in the air and alight within a radius of 135 feet of a given mark. When Mr. Halliday undertook this it was dark and a bonfire was lighted on the spot selected for his landing. In spite of the unexpected nature of his situation he was able to accomplish the feat to the satisfaction of the observers. The greatest altitude to which he climbed was 1,500 feet.

The administration must act instead of always deliberating.—Napoleon.

BATTALION DRILL HELD BY 103RD

Timber Wolves Exercised by Sergt.-Major Youngman at Beacon Hill—Commanding Officer Gratified.

For the first time since its mobilization, the 103rd Battalion, Vancouver Island Timber Wolves, held battalion drill yesterday morning. It took place at Beacon Hill, under Sergt.-Major Youngman, of the instructional staff, Work Point. The unit went through the different movements admirably, much to the gratification of Lieut.-Col. Henniker, the commanding officer, and the other officers.

The 103rd has had the benefit of drilling in companies under Sergt.-Major Youngman for a week or more continuously, while the same very capable instructor has, at different times given attention to the N.C.O.'s. It was not surprising that, although it was the initial battalion drill, every section performed its part splendidly.

Col. Henniker stated yesterday that this would be the opening of a series of battalion parades. The Timber Wolves, he stated, would be taken to the spacious ground at Beacon Hill frequently for exercise, thus inaugurating another phase of the corps' training for overseas service. Following this it is probable that it will be taken on route marches of varying duration in the course of which field manoeuvres will be held in the districts near the city.

Capt. Blaydon, superintendent of bayonet fighting and physical drill, who has come to the Coast from Winnipeg, for the purpose of inspecting the Western forces, has completed his work in connection with the Timber Wolves. After seeing the officers, N.C.O.'s and men go through the exercises which were taught Lieut. Skelton and several N.C.O.'s at the Winnipeg School, and by the latter imparted to their fellows, he spoke in the highest terms of the progress made. He asserted that the unit was more proficient than any of those of Eastern Canada.

Yesterday the officers underwent an examination in equitation by Major Hutton and Capt. Quine, both of the 11th C.M.R. Although the report is not yet available, it is understood that all were successful in passing the tests.

All members of the battalion have been vaccinated and are expected shortly to be inoculated against typhoid fever.

Prince—A reliable watchmaker and jeweller. Haynes, next to Hibben-Bone Building.

GAIN ADVANCEMENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Cpl. John W. Thomson, Who Left Victoria With the 48th, Has Long Experience at Front



CPL. JOHN W. THOMSON

Word has been received by the relatives of John W. Thomson in this city of his promotion on the field to be lance-corporal. His advancement has been in recognition of the marked adaptability and resource he has shown during various critical periods in the course of his long service at the front.

Pte. John Thomson left Victoria with the 48th Battalion, but was drafted to the front from England with a reinforcement for the 16th Battalion. He joined the 48th with the desire born of a Scotsman to wear kilts, but would not deflect from his devotion to duty when it became known that his battalion was to go overseas in khaki, by seeking a transfer which might delay his getting to the front. His transfer in England, however, brought him into the Canadian Scottish.

Immediately on arrival in France his detachment was sent to the firing line near Givenchy, where he participated in a charge the first day in the trenches. From that time on Pte. Thomson has seen constant service in or close to the firing line, until the first week of January, when he was given leave for a fortnight to visit his old home in Glasgow.

In a recent letter he expressed the confidence of the boys at the front in the constantly increasing strength of the British line, but said it was the general belief that the contest would be of long duration. It was easy to become used to the hard life of trench warfare. It was the nerves that suffered most, on accounting of the wearing noises of battle and the comparative isolation of the men when in first line or on outpost duty. He says that the boys are very well looked after in every way.

MILITARY NOTES

An announcement has been made from Eastern Canadian military centres that all unqualified officers attached to overseas units have been dropped, and the order includes both infantry and artillery. Even if the officers affected complete their qualifications, they have little hope of receiving appointments unless they join units as privates. A qualified officer may be appointed, but he cannot be attached, according to the new order.

"The splendid appearance of the men of the Seaforth Highlanders, of Vancouver, who were reviewed by the Duke of Connaught on their way overseas," says an Ottawa exchange, "drew from His Royal Highness the statement that the battalion was one of the finest he had ever reviewed. The Duke made a careful inspection of the men of the battalion, and his face showed the evident pleasure he experienced at their splendid appearance."

The Toronto Recruiting Depot is distributing buttons to men who have tried to enlist and have been rejected. They are of white celluloid about the size of a 25-cent piece and on them are the letters "A.R." in a monogram in red, with the number of the button printed in black below. Accompanying the button there is a certificate with the same number on it, the certificate being in the nature of an identification card for use with the button, and bearing, in addition to the statement that the holder (whose name will be written upon it) has applied for enlistment and been rejected, particulars as to features and build, the paper bearing two signatures of officers of the depot, and being sealed with an embossed seal that will make forgery very difficult.

Col. A. T. Ogilvie, D.O.C., is expected to return today from Comox, where he has been engaged in an inspection of the 102nd Battalion, "Warden's Warriors."

The 103rd Battalion, Vancouver Island Timber Wolves, will hold a church parade this morning, attending services at St. John's Church.

Lieut. Butler, of the 103rd Battalion, has returned to Vancouver. He brought a number of recruits with him.

All officers of the 103rd Battalion, several of whom, including Capt. Lawder, have been away through illness, are back again on duty.

That the Zeppelin which was brought down in the estuary of the Thames was not disabled by an aviator but by a shot from the Dartford anti-aircraft guns in charge of Lieut. Causer is the statement made by a prominent British officer in a letter, dated April 12, to a relative in Victoria. He says that the particulars of the occurrence were known by the Admiralty ten minutes after it happened and that Lieut. Causer is to be given the award of £500 offered for such an exploit.

Information of a remarkable experience is given in a letter from a British officer to friends here. He says that a British subaltern went into action at Neuve Chapelle with a battalion having a strength of 1,100. The unit returned only 37 strong and all officers were killed but the one of whom he writes. The latter was buried and was dug up after two days, practically uninjured. He now has been appointed, it is stated, to General French's staff.

The overseas draft being formed by the Royal Canadian Regiment now numbers 46 N. C. O.'s and men. There still are vacancies, and those wishing to enlist are requested to submit their applications without delay at Work Point.

A church parade will be held by the 88th Battalion, C.E.F., Victoria Fusiliers, this morning. Officers and men will start from the Willows Camp at 9 o'clock in order to attend special services at Christ Church Cathedral. The Dean of Columbia will deliver a sermon.

Lieut. W. Winsby has been appointed adjutant of the 5th Regiment, with the rank of captain. He succeeds Capt. G. A. Birch, who left Victoria in command of the 10th Brigade, C.F.A., Ammunition Column. His appointment is dated from February 1, 1916. The appointment of Capt. G. G. Moffatt, 107th East Kootenay Regiment, to the rank of major, from January 1, also is announced in the last issue of The Canada Gazette.

The 11th C. M. R. are getting in recruits at a rate which is very gratifying, in view of the lack of results which attended the first week of the campaign. There now is a large body of volunteers at the Willows, and if the enlistment continues as brisk as at present, the unit will be able to get away this spring. The new men are receiving recruit drill at the camp. The C. M. R. men now are without the bandoliers and the spurs which were worn while they were members of a force of mounted rifles.

KILLED IN ACTION

Lce.-Cpl. Charles Marshall, of the 16th Battalion, who was a brother of Mrs. E. W. Home, of Wellington Avenue, this city, has been killed in action, according to a report reaching Victoria yesterday. Mr. Marshall's home was in Unity, Saskatchewan, where his mother is living. He enlisted at Calgary, and the wound which proved fatal was the second he had sustained since being in action. He was previously shot in the temple, and returned to the trenches only a short time ago.



PTE. IVAN KINLOCK

Well known Victorian who recently was killed in action. He left here with the first draft from the 88th Fusiliers

Fifty Dozen Misses' Middy Blouses At $1.00 Each

These Middies are easily worth $1.25 each, and would be considered excellent value at that price, but commencing Monday morning, we offer the entire lot at the low price quoted above. They are in heavy white drill, some having blue collars trimmed with white braid, others are white with self trimmings and lace fronts; all have pockets. Sizes are 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.

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VOLUNTEER RESERVE

The following members are listed to shoot on Monday next at 7:30 p.m.: Sgt. Macrae, Ptes. Hewison, Wallace, Irvine, Chapple, Macdonald, Shaw, G. Johnston, McIntosh, Harman, Williams, Neale, Errington and Thom.

A spoon will be donated for the highest score in May by Sgt. McIntyre, under the following conditions: Entrance fee of 5 cents to be turned over to the Prisoners of War Fund, and regulations governing Red Cross spoon shot for in April to be followed, except that the competition will only be open to members answering roll call at Thursday drills, and that the range instructors will be barred from competing.

Another spoon will be put up (from range fund), for the second highest score made during the month.

Both competitions will be open to the Royal Oak and Esquimalt platoons.

Metchosin Women's Institute—The Metchosin Women's Institute wishes to thank all those who so generously contributed to the sale of work on April 24, and also those who kindly assisted with the concert held in the evening. The proceeds of the sale and concert combined was $135, which, after expenses are deducted, will be divided between the Red Cross and Patriotic Aid Societies with a donation to the Canadian Prisoners of War Fund.

Mrs. H. Mackenzie Cleland, M. D., has resumed practice. Residence and office, 1466 Cook Street.

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There are no prettier, more thoroughly becoming Suits to be found anywhere at prices so low as we have marked these. Their beauty and the excellent quality of material employed in these garments warrants a much higher price than we ask. You are cordially invited to view the display.

TAFFETAS—SNOWFLAKE POPLINS—SILK CREPES

in navy, black, African brown, dark green and saxe blue. The styles embody the newest and smartest modes of the season, including bell sleeves, fancy collars, fancy belt effects and full circular skirts. Many of these Skirts are slightly fulled on to the waist belt. The prices range from only

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Reception Flour, 49-lb. sacks	$1.54	Ivory or Lifebuoy Soap, 22 for	99¢
Finest Canadian Creamery Butter 3 lbs. for	38¢ / $1.10	White Swan Soap, 7 Cakes	23¢
Golden Star Tea, lb. / 3 lbs.	35¢ / 98¢	Fels Naptha Soap, 4 Cakes	24¢
		White Swan Powder, large	19¢

SPECIAL TOMORROW

Free with each purchase of goods to the amount of $1.00 1 Tin of San Juan Cleanser. Free

Castile Soap. Large bars	19c	Shredded Cocoanut, lb.	22c
Toilet Paper, flat or rolls, 5 for	25c	Reception Cream Rolled Oats	29c
Toilet Soap, 9 Cakes	24c	And	77¢
Evaporated Peaches, Choice, 3 lbs.	25c	Wheat Pearls, 6 lb. sacks	33c
California Prunes, 3 lbs.	25c	Quaker Puffed Wheat Package	11c

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Don't throw away the old furniture but make it look bright and new by giving it a coat of Sherwin-Williams Varnish Stain.

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CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Schools Open Tomorrow—The High School and all the public schools of Victoria open tomorrow, after being closed for the last week and a half on account of the Easter holidays. The next holiday comes on Empire Day.

Committed at Duncan—Charles Rigg was brought down by the Provincial police from Duncan yesterday, where he was committed for trial on a most serious charge. He will be held at the Provincial jail here until the assizes at Nanaimo next month.

Literature for Hospital—Those who have literature for the Military Hospital and outlying guards are asked to send or telephone to the Red Cross, Temple Building, on Fort Street, where they will be distributed.

To Dedicate Carved Chair—An elaborately carved chair, the gift of Mrs. Pemberton, will be dedicated to the use of the Pemberton Chapel at the Royal Jubilee Hospital at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Dean Schofield of Christ Church Cathedral. The Dean will be assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. F. H. Fatt. The dedication will be followed by a service of praise and thanks.

Sent to Jail—Gong, a Chinaman, was before Magistrate Jay yesterday, accused of chicken stealing. Constable Allen told of stopping the prisoner on Friday evening, on seeing him coming from the direction of William Sheret's poultry run with a bird under his arm. The property was identified as having been stolen, and Gong was sent to prison for three months.

Should Have Been 6 Per Cent—In the report of the British Columbia Copper Co., printed in yesterday's Colonist, the rate of interest payable on $400,000 borrowed by the Canada Copper Corporation to cover the cost of further development of mining property on Copper Mountain, Similkameen, was given as 8 per cent, instead of 6 per cent, the latter being the rate at which the loan was obtained.

Asks for Damages—An action has been brought in the County Court by Mr. T. W. Wilson against Messrs. Thorpe & Co, in which the former claims damages for injuries received while in the employ of the defendant company. He also seeks $60 in wages. The plaintiff states that he was engaged in the delivering of soda water syphons, when one of them burst, the glass cutting his hand. The case is proceeding.

Arbitration Board—On Thursday, the court of arbitration formed to consider what compensation Mr. W. J. Hanna is entitled to for an allowance for the opening of a lane through property fronting on Pandora Avenue and Johnson Street, will meet. The body is composed of Mr. A. M. Bannerman, for Mr. Hanna; Mr. C. T. Cross, for the City; and Mr. James Forman, as referee. This project was proposed in 1912, but was not proceeded with, and recently the courts decided that it would have to be undertaken. This case will be in the nature of a guide as to what others in the same block, and similarly affected, shall be paid.

Will visit Beaches—Representatives of the City Council and of Saanich will visit the Cadboro Bay beach on Tuesday, in order to decide what must be done to make that resort more suitable for the accommodation of the large crowds expected to frequent it this Summer. It is likely that similar action will be taken in connection with other localities near the city. With reference to Cadboro Bay, it is pointed out that, as the Saanich Council has opened Sinclair Road, it now is possible to drive motor cars to the seafront.

"Our Regiment"—There was a large audience at the Rex Theatre on Friday evening to witness the play, "Our Regiment," presented by the Victoria West Dramatic Society. That the efforts were appreciated was evinced by the prolonged applause after each act. All the characters were well sustained, some of the performers showing quite unusual talent. Miss Harcourt played several piano selections between the acts, and Miss Agnes Wallace contributed a number on the bagpipes. The performance was given in aid of the Red Cross. The rag rug that was made by the little girls in Miss Pooley's Red Cross class was raffled, the lucky number being 122 and won by Mrs. Hugo Beaven.

Veterans' Club—The executive committee of the Veterans' Club of British Columbia has issued a statement of receipts and expenditure in connection with the vaudeville entertainments held in the Royal Victoria Theatre on April 17 and 18 last for the benefit of the club. In publishing it the club thanks one and all for their generous co-operation and support. The receipts were: By sale of tickets, $364.20. The expenditure was: Weiler Bros., poles, $2.50; W. E. Pierce, signs, $11; The Colonist, printing, $25; D. Spencer & Co., cloth, $2.50; Mrs. Gibson, $5; Jepson's Transfer, $5; H. Bantley, $9; stage hands, $3; Stuneys to and from Esquimalt, $12.50; labor, $1; complimentary tickets, $39; deposited in Bank of B. N. A., $247.70. Total, $364.20.

Faces Serious Charge—Thomas Barr was arrested yesterday by Detective Murray at the request of the police authorities of Vancouver, where Barr is wanted to answer a charge involving his relations with a fourteen-year-old girl. He will be taken back to Vancouver today. It is alleged that while recently residing at Vancouver with the family, of which the girl is a member, he induced her to come to Victoria with him. Early last week the police here were notified to locate the girl. They did so, and she was returned to Vancouver. At that time no charge was laid against Barr, but since the girl's return home a warrant for his arrest was sworn out by her mother and the arrest followed. Since his arrival here, Barr has been employed as a mechanic at Esquimalt.

Oak Bay Red Cross Donations—The twenty-third meeting of the Oak Bay committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society was held on Thursday evening at which it was reported by the convener, Mrs. Bullock-Webster, that the following work had been done at the workrooms from March 29 to April 20: Shirts, 86; helpless shirts, 54; pyjamas, 27; dressing gowns, 5; slippers, 10 pairs; socks, 34 pairs; hospital suits, 1; operation stockings, 10; wash rags, 4; scuitetees, 150; binders, 168; slings, 108; T bandages, 64; and also that the following donations had been received: Socks from Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Max Leiser and Mrs. Renton; pyjama cords, Mrs. Pearce; caps, Mrs. Gurney; work bag, Mrs. Danbreck. The treasurer reported that a life membership fee had been received from Miss H. McLimont and that a cheque for the same had been forwarded to the Victoria office. It was decided to hold a special meeting on Thursday next for the purpose of arranging to canvass the district of Oak Bay for this year. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on May 25, at 3:30 p. m.

Saanich Schools—The construction of a school on Tillicum Road and of the building of necessary additions to the Tolmie School are likely to be undertaken at an early date. A deputation from the adjoining municipality waited on Dr. Alexander Robinson, the superintendent of Education, on Friday, being accompanied by the Hon. D. M. Eberts, member of the Legislature for the district. They were assured that the department was prepared to find 50 per cent of the cost of the Tolmie School additions. It also was promised that the expenditure required for the provision of a small building, to supplement the present one-room school at Tillicum Road, would be advanced. The question of purchasing a site in the vicinity of the intersection of the Burnside and Tillicum Roads already is being considered by the South Saanich Council.

What pleases everybody—Wipers' Candies.

Patriotic Aid Donations—The following are among some of the donations recently received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Messrs. Kirkham Co., and employees, $17; Messrs. F. H. Linklater and employees, $11; Employees W. & J. Wilson, $23; Employees, C. P. R. ticket office, $7; Staff, Meteorological Observatory, $6.99; Staff, Bank of Toronto, $11.70; Employees, Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co., $65.95; Messrs. Rennie & Taylor and employees, $40; Employees, Resident Engineer's Office, Dominion Government Department of Public Works (breakwater), $40; Employees, District Engineer's Office, Dominion Government Department of Public Works, $14; Employees, Dominion Government Department of Public Works, Esquimalt Graving Dock, $33; Staff, Resident Architect's Office, Dominion Government Department of Public Works, $20.40; Langford Women's Institute, $5; Employees, Victoria Gas Co., $4.40; Employees, B. C. Electric Railway Co., $32.62; Staff, Northern Crown Bank, $11.45; Employees, Times, $68.85; Employees, Colonist, $89.50; Sir John Jackson (Canada) Ltd., Staff and Employees, $25; Employees, Dixi H. Ross & Co., $13.20; A subscriber from India, $10.

Death of Charles C. Galloway—Mr. John D. Galloway, assistant mineralogist, British Columbia Department of Mines, yesterday went to Vancouver to communicate to his mother and younger brother, who reside in that city, the sad news of the death of Charles C. Galloway, the eldest of the three brothers (sons of Mr. C. Scott Galloway, at present in the Old Country on munitions service), which occurred at Prestes, Gold Coast, Africa, on the 18th inst. The only particulars as yet received are those cabled, namely, that death resulted on the date just mentioned from "Blackwater fever." The late Mr. Galloway was born at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1884. He came to British Columbia with his parents in 1895; attended the public school at Greenwood, Boundary district, for some years, and High School on the Coast; afterward he took a mining engineering course at McGill University, Montreal. During four seasons he was a member of field parties of the Geological Survey of Canada, of which three seasons were spent in this Province. At other times he was with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Montana, and at the steel works at Sydney, Nova Scotia. In the Spring of last year he obtained an appointment with a British mining company operating in the Gold Coast country, and he was doing well there until cut off by death.

Red Cross at Mayne Island—Under the auspices of Mayne Island Branch, Red Cross Society, a concert and dance were given in Mayne Hall on Friday last. Rev. Canon Paddon, in a few well chosen words, forecasted an interesting programme. Mr. Maude outlined the events of the war during the past month; Mr. W. Keatley rendered two delightful Irish songs; Mrs. J. Robson recited a "Letter From the North Sea"; Miss Barnes gave two patriotic selections from the master poets and read Premier Hughes' description of the splendid work of Australians at Gallipoli. As a peddlar quack, Mr. Daulton Deacon created many laughs at the ills of humanity. Recalled, he explained why woman is indispensable. The event of the evening was the presentation of a very pretty and well acted tableau—"A Bachelor's Dream"—in which twenty young ladies, dressed to represent women in various climes, portrayed the fickle fancies of an idle young man. Mr. J. Neale caused much merriment with his topical songs. During the evening candies were sold and a cushion was raffled. The proceeds of the entertainment were very satisfactory. It closed with an enjoyable dance which continued until a late hour. Following is the monthly consignment to the Victoria Red Cross Society, sent on April 13: Five flannel day-shirts, 5 surgical shirts, 8 pajama suits, 55 pillow cases, 14 pairs knitted day socks, 1 pair knitted bed socks, 42 triangular bandages, 5 hot water bottle covers, 26 handkerchiefs.

Diocesan Board Meeting—The monthly meeting of the Diocesan Board of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions was held at St. Barnabas' schoolroom on Friday. There was a good attendance of members. The session opened with a few remarks by the president and a bible reading and welcome by Mrs. Heatherbell, president of the branch. The junior superintendent reported that $4 had been sent to her by Bishop Perrins' children for the cot at Rock Bay Hospital. The thankoffering secretary had visited four branches and the organizing secretary, two. E. C. D. receipts were $11.20. The C. C. M. secretary read a letter from Mr. Antle, asking for continued supplies of books and magazines. A new clause to the Parochial Constitution was read and discussed. The Bishop of Kootenay, who is visiting in the city, took the noon hour, and after speaking briefly of the W. A. work in his diocese, gave a most inspiring address on: "Witnessing for Christ." A few words of welcome were spoken by the Rev. E. G. Miller. The literature secretary hoped that all books belonging to the library would be brought in before the annual meeting. Miss Cowley read "The Message of the War," by Miss Emery. The new Junior Constitution was read by Mrs. Luxton and carried unanimously. The treasurer reported receipts, $858.85; expended, $31. The Dorcas secretary reported a bale for Hay River, table covers and other articles for Alert Bay, and read a letter from Mr. Cowley. Mrs. Phipps gave an interesting paper on "Prayer for the Jews." Mrs. Lauderdale, lately a teacher in the Carcross School, in the Yukon, gave a very instructive talk on the work being done there, and showed how much could be done among the Indian children. Miss Cowley moved a resolution of sympathy with the Archbishop of Rupertsland in the death of Mrs. Fortin. This was seconded by Mrs. Cooke and taken by a standing vote. The annual meeting will be held at Christchurch, on May 11, 12 and 13. At the opening service the sermon will be preached by Very Rev. Dean Schofield.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B.C., at 8 p.m., April 29, 1916.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer remains abnormally high over this Province and fine weather is in general with moderate winds along the Coast. The weather is clear and cold in the Prairie Provinces and snow has fallen along the southern districts.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B.C.	44	57
Vancouver	48	60
Kamloops	48	68
Barkerville	34	46
Prince Rupert	48	48
Atlin	30	54
Calgary, Alta.	34	40
Winnipeg, Man.	26	34
Portland, Ore.	44	64
San Francisco, Cal.	52	74
Port Arthur	32	42
Penticton	42	64
Cranbrook	32	54
Prince George	32	46

SATURDAY

Highest	57
Lowest	44
Average	50
Minimum on grass	41
Maximum in sun	119

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INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER 2 lbs. for ..... 75¢
NICE SWEET ORANGES, per dozen, 25c and ..... 15¢

BLUE LABEL CATSUP, large bot. 25¢
SWIFT'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb. ..... 16¢
SWIFT'S SELECTED BACK BACON, by the piece or half-piece. Lb. ..... 23¢
FRESH ROASTED JUMBO PEANUTS, 2 lbs. for ..... 25¢
PEANUT BUTTER, 1-lb. tin ..... 25¢
NICE FRESH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb. ..... 15¢
FRESH, CRISP GINGER SNAPS, 3 lbs. for ..... 25¢
ST. CHARLES, B. C., CANADA FIRST OR BUTTERCUP MILK, large can for ..... 10¢
GENUINE ORANGE MARMALADE, 4-lb. tin, 50c; 2-lb. tin ..... 25¢
LIQUID VENEER, bottle, 40c and .. 20¢

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Genuine Morocco—With small inner bag $6.75
Buffed Alligator—With beautiful floral silk linings .. $6.50
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DON'T GIVE A CENT

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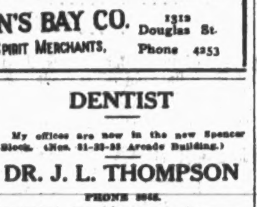
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SOUTHERN DOMINIONS

Miss Cecelia Green and Mr. Joseph Hinton to Address Women's Canadian Club

Miss Cecelia Green, B.A., and Mr. Joseph Hinton will be the speakers at the regular meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, to be held at the Alexandra Club ballroom next Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Green's subject will be "New Zealand," while Mr. Hinton, who has spent many years in Australia, will speak on the conditions existing in the Commonwealth.

During the meeting a musical programme will be given by Miss McLaren and Miss Mona Wiseman, who will render vocal solos.

It is requested that members will keep in mind the reception to be held on May 9, in honor of Mrs. Humphreys, nee Miss Kathleen Dunsmuir, who was several months in France operating a soup kitchen for the Canadian soldiers; also, the meeting to be held on May 17, when Mrs. Gordon Wright, Dominion secretary of the W.C.T.U., will speak.

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ANXIOUS FOR P.G.E. BILL THIS WEEK

Persons in Touch With Political Situation Think Time Has Come for Liberals to Abandon Futile Obstruction.

Members of the Legislature and outsiders in touch with the progress of legislation in the Province, are looking forward to see Premier Bowser bring down this week his bill providing for financial aid to complete the Pacific Great Eastern Railroad between the Coast and Fort George. They are beginning to feel that the time has come when the Liberal Opposition should realize that the country is anxious that the Legislature should get down to business and deal with matters that are of vital import to the business interests and the development of the Province and put an end to the party strife which is getting them nowhere. The patience of the general public with the Liberal tactics of blocking the work of the House is nearly exhausted, particularly as all of the investigations have failed to reveal anything of a nature directly damaging to the Government.

Those in touch with public opinion feel that the country is anxious that Premier Bowser get the opportunity he is waiting for to fulfil the second item on the programme he announced when he took office: "No more aid to new railway enterprises—the completion of existing enterprises with due dispatch."

Service on the line of the P.G.E. between Squamish and Clinton will be resumed this week, and people in the interior as well as shippers in both Victoria and Vancouver, it is pointed out, are awaiting the completion of the whole of the line and its early opening. This depends on Government aid being granted immediately before there is any deterioration of the work that has already been done north of Clinton. Failure to complete the line this year will mean a certain loss of $2,000,000 in deterioration and unproductiveness of the investment already made by the Company and the Government that has guaranteed bonds to the amount of $18,000,000.

Money Tied Up

Besides the $18,000,000 proceeds from the Government guaranteed bonds, the contracting firm of Foley, Welsh and Stewart has spent already $9,000,000 of its own funds in construction. Although the firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart has covenanted to complete the road, it is found that because of present conditions in the financial markets, it is impossible for them themselves to raise money at a practicable rate.

The war had a paralyzing effect upon their operations and those of the railroad company. More than $2,000,000 invested in lands which, in the ordinary course of business, would have given an immediate and commensurate return and would have provided for financing the entire undertaking, is completely tied up. Today the company has not disposed of one foot of land, or obtained the least return from its investment. Everything has been disbursement up to the present without a dollar of return.

With several millions invested in the enterprise the Company can expect no relief in the ordinary course of business until after the war. Officials point out that Government assistance in the shape of a loan at the present is not only necessary but completely justifiable, and must be forthcoming if the work of building this north and south artérial line is not to come to a standstill and be for the present abandoned, to the great loss of all concerned.

FINANCES SATISFACTORY

Reports of Christ Church Cathedral Show Last Year's Receipts Largest in History of Church

Financial reports at the Easter vestry meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church Cathedral last Thursday showed that in spite of the heavier expenses this year and the general depression the receipts for the year are the largest in the history of the church, being more than $17,000. Of this amount $5,000 went to missions outside the parish, $2,500 for city taxes, and the rest for the work of the Cathedral. The overdraft of last year has been wiped out.

The reports of these parish organizations were presented; the Sunday School by the Rev. A. H. Greenwood; the choir by Mr. J. E. Watson; the Christ Church branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Missionary Society of the Church in Canada by Miss Moore; the Girls' branch by Miss Chrow; the Chancel Guild by Mrs. Bericley; the Girls' Friendly Society by Miss Turner; the Guild of St. Matthias, Foul Bay, by Miss Exham; and the Men's Club by Mr. Rolston.

It was decided to erect a memorial in the Cathedral for the late precentor, the Rev. W. H. Dawe. A letter was read from the Rev. W. Barton, with the Canadian contingent in France, and Mr. Lindley Crease moved a resolution that the greetings of the congregation be sent to Mr. Barton.

The following officers were elected for the current year:

Churchwardens, Messrs. Charles Williams and John Harvey.

Church Committee—Messrs. E. C. B. Bagshawe, Thos. Elkington, G. W. Anthony, F. W. Jones, F. E. Heath, A. J. Dallain, H. E. Beasley, J. T. Townsend, W. A. Willis and Dr. Home.

Synod Representatives—Messrs. John Harvey, E. C. B. Bagshawe, Thos. Elkington, A. J. Dallain, F. W. Jones and H. T. Crotty.

Auditors—Messrs. G. W. Anthony and N. F. Ferris.

Ruri-decanal Conference — Messrs. John Harvey, A. J. Dallain and J. T. Townsend.

SUNSPOT ACTIVITY

Pronounced Agitation Reflected in Meteorological Disturbances on the Earth

The occurrences of magnetic storms made manifest by the aurora borealis displays recently seen in the northern skies at night draws attention at once to the sun spot groups. Scientists have now very definitely concluded that there is an intimate relationship between these two phenomena.

While noting the passage of the sun across the meridian at the Gonzales Heights observatory yesterday, Mr. F. Napier Denison observed great activity shown by the sunspot groups. Seven distinct groups of spots were noted in all, of which two particularly large ones were just coming into the field. These were new formations since the observations which were taken on the day previous.

In connection with this marked activity on the sun, there was an interesting feature on the weather map last night. It has been noted from time to time by scientists that marked changes in temperature are often recorded simultaneously with magnetic displays. It is a curious fact that, whereas the temperatures have recently been remarkably warm in the Prairie Provinces, last night's reports disclosed from 10 to 12 degrees of frost throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while yesterday's maximums in this vast region varied very little from the freezing point. A general fall of snow was experienced in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan yesterday afternoon. In contrast to this the maximum temperature at Atlin was 54 degrees.

SHOW INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Importance of Government's Policy in Aiding Production Indicated by Appeals From Farmers for Information.

The importance to the agriculturists of the Province of the inauguration of the Agricultural Credicts Commission is indicated by the keen interest shown by farmers in all sections of the Province in the work of that body. Since the formal sanction was given by the Government to the formation of the Commission and it was brought into existence under the terms of the Agricultural Act passed last year, inquiries have been pouring in from farmers asking for information as to the course to be pursued in making applications for loans. Many applications have also been received and during the past week the Commission has been kept busy answering these queries and sending out the asked-for information.

The interest shown indicates that the action of the Provincial Government in bringing into effect the system whereunder loans to farmers will be made has proved a most popular and far-reaching one from the standpoint of the agricultural interests. Hon. William Manson, who is acting temporarily as the superintendent of the commission; Reeve Bridge, of Richmond, who is chairman of the board; and Mr. Duncan, who will officiate temporarily as secretary, have been rapidly getting the work of the commission organized, and in a very short time will be in a position to deal with those applications for loans which have already been received. Forms of application are being prepared, and will be sent to all those seeking them. These forms will comprise questions of a most searching kind, and will necessitate the applicant giving the fullest of information.

Money Available

The necessary formalities in connection with the issue of the securities for the $1,000,000 loan negotiated through the fiscal agents, Messrs. McNeill & Young, of Toronto, have been completed and the money will be available whenever the commission requires it. As yet the commission has made no appointments to the staff of the office. As the work increases additional clerical help will be required, but so far this question has not been dealt with at present. In the meantime Hon. Mr. Manson is one of the hardest working members of the House, as, to his duties as President of the Executive Council and as member, he has the inauguration of the work of the Credits' Commission on his shoulders, and this latter task involves an immense amount of detail, especially in view of the fact that the plan is new here and precedents suitable to this Province are few.

W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

Mrs. Gordon Wright to Address Meetings in Victoria



MRS. GORDON WRIGHT

Mrs. Gordon Wright, Dominion president of the W. C. T. U. will visit British Columbia at the end of this week and remain for some time. She will be the chief speaker at the W. C. T. U. vention, which will be held in Vancouver on May 14. On Saturday of this week, Mrs. Wright will arrive in Victoria. On Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, she will address a mass meeting of the Sunday Schools in the old Victoria Theatre. On Monday, at 3 o'clock, she will speak to a meeting of women in the Congregational Church, and in the evening to a mass meeting in the old Victoria Theatre.

Mrs. Wright is a sister of Mr. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Opposition in Ontario, and, like him, is an excellent public speaker. Mrs. Wright has been a member of the W. C. T. U. for twenty years, and, after filling many offices, became Dominion president eight years ago. In that capacity she has spoken in most of the cities and towns of Canada, and wherever she has gone she has won golden opinions from her hearers. One writer says: "As a speaker, Mrs. Wright is forceful, pleasing, humorous when the situation calls for it, and intensely earnest at all times."

Mrs. Wright lives in London, Ontario, where, since the war, she has been vice-president of the Red Cross Society, and has helped to make the branch one of the most useful in Canada. This is Mrs. Wright's first visit to the Province, and the temperance societies are looking forward to it with pleasure and hope

DANSANT IS WELL PATRONIZED EVENT

Over Two Hundred People Present at Function in Government House—Large Sum Raised for Funds.

An elaborately appointed dansant was given yesterday afternoon at Government House under the auspices of the Esquimalt Chapter, I. O. D. E., for the benefit of the funds of the chapter and of the Red Cross and Blue Cross Societies. Over two hundred people attended the function, and the success achieved was far in excess of even the most sanguine expectations of the ladies responsible.

The grounds, which appeared to ideal advantage, were thrown open and guests were thus able to intersperse the dancing with walks through the avenues of flowers and verdant foliage. The weather was mild and the sky clear, so that the Olympic mountains and the water in the foreground enhanced the beauty of the scenery.

The interior of Government House was appropriately ornamented, the decoration scheme being carried out with flowers. The dancing hall was profusely adorned with greenery, while the tea room and rooms occupied by those who preferred to play bridge, also presented an attractive appearance. Yellow primroses and lilacs were predominant among the flowers used. Mrs. Barnard, under whose patronage the dansant was held, was herself responsible for the artistic manner in which the decorative arrangement was worked out.

Music to accompany the dancing was rendered by the brass band of the 103rd Battalion, Vancouver Island Timber Wolves, through kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. C. J. Heaniker, officer commanding.

Some Who Were Present

Among those present were: Mrs. Henry Croft, regent of the Provincial Chapter, I. O. D. E., in British Columbia; Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior and Mrs. Prior, Hon. D. M. Eberts and Mrs. Eberts, Mrs. Cecil Cookson, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. A. W. Bridgman and the Misses Bridgman, Mr. Charles Spratt and Mrs. Spratt; Admiral Story, R.N., and Mrs. Story; Commander Jones, R.N., and Mrs. Jones; Miss Dorothy Bate, Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. Humphreys, Miss E. Floyd, Miss Denise Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sehl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, Miss Bowron, Miss McBride, Miss Ker, Miss Florence Munsie, Mrs. Thomas Brown, Miss Innes Bodwell, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. H. Mountain, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Lake, Mr. Withers, Lieut. Roberts, R.N.; Lieut. Ray, R.N.; Lieut. Bray, R.N.; Lieut. Geoffrey and Miss Geoffrey; Lieut. R. Meredith, Lieut. D. Picken, Lieut. R. Ely, Lieut. Stein, Lieut. Bush, Lieut. Victor Wedle, and many others.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for tea and refreshments was composed of Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Richard Jones, Mrs. Wingate, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Hickman and Mrs. Van Rennan. The bridge tables were in charge of Miss Pooley.

The reception committee included the officers of the Esquimalt Chapter, of whom the following acted: Mrs. Belson, Mrs. Hose, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. P. B. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Bolton, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Boak and Mrs. Bessanette.

Buttonholes were distributed to each guest upon entrance into the building by Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. T. Brown, Mrs. Boak, Mrs Haddon and Mrs. Lock.

Dancing continued from 4 o'clock until shortly after 6 o'clock, when the gathering dispersed.

It is estimated that the gross proceeds were in the neighborhood of $140. The sum will be divided so that a half will go to the chapter funds and the other half to those of the Red Cross and Blue Cross Societies.

MAY DAY FETE

Children of Protestant Orphanage, Assisted by Members of Daisy Chain Chapter, Give Programme

The large dining-room at the Protestant Orphanage was filled to capacity yesterday afternoon when the annual May day programme of songs was given by the children, assisted by the members of the Daisy Chain Chapter, I.O. D.E. The latter entertained the large audience with a play from "Little Women," in which the different characters were taken by the following young ladies with lifelike fidelity: Meg, Miss Christine Ross; Jo, Miss Dorothy Robertson; Amy, Miss Dorothy McDiarmid; Beth, Dorothy Norris; Marmee, Miss Margaret McVittie; Mr. Lawrence, Miss Laura Macklin; Hannah, Miss Margaret Campbell.

The second part of the programme was rendered by the children of the home, and reflected great credit on that faithful friend of the children, Mr. Pollard, who has so patiently for many seasons trained the youthful voices in chorus work. The following rounds and glees were sung: "Men of the North," "With Jockey to the Fair," "The Spring Is Come" (round), "It Was a Lover and His Lass," "The Spider and the Fly" (round), "The Happy Farmer," "The Pealing Bells" (round), "The Land of the Maple," "The National Anthem." Miss Parfitt acted as accompanist and Mr. Chas. Hayward performed the duties of chairman.

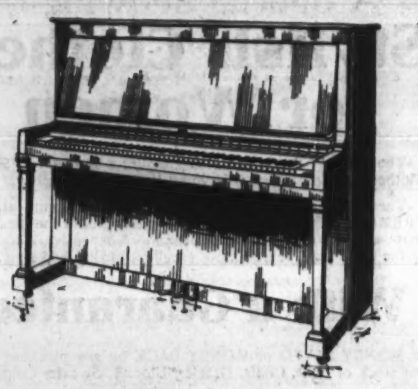
The ladies' committee received the guests, and desire to thank the Daisy Chain Chapter and the many others who so generously assisted the institution by attendance and with contributions of gifts in kind or cash. The sum of $38.40 was realized, insuring the necessary repairs needed in the internal management of the home.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of Mr. Herbert George Lapierre, who died last Wednesday, took place on Friday at 2 o'clock from the Sands Funeral Chapel, where many friends of the deceased were present to pay their last tribute to his memory. Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick officiated. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. George Gulley, J. L. Larose, A. Dobson and D. G. McDonald. Interment took place in Ross Bay Cemetery.

Vina Minnie Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harris, died last Thursday at the residence of her parents, Salt Spring Island, at the age of 18 years. She is survived by, besides her father and mother, four sisters and eight brothers. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 a.m. at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island.

Silver Spring Beer Beer 2 quarts 25c.



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ROSE DAY FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD HERE

Preparations Being Made on Elaborate Scale to Achieve Success of Novel Fete for Local Charities.

The Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., has arangements in hand for holding a Rose Day festival on June 22, when roses will be sold on the streets for the benefit of certain of the most deserving local charities which are forced to rely upon the public's generosity for support.

It is the intention of the Daughters of Empire to hold festivals in all the important cities of Canada on the day specified, this being in response to a message circulated some time ago by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who originated the plan. Rose Day fetes have already been held annually for several years in Eastern Canada, but their inauguration in Victoria will be a distinct innovation. It is expected to raise substantial proceeds therefrom.

The local Municipal Chapter's decision to observe Rose Day this year is a direct result of the following letter received recently from Mrs. Mary R. Gooderham, president of the National Chapter, I. O. D. E. in Canada:

"After the great success of Alexandra Rose Day in Toronto, $23,500 being collected for distribution among homes and hospitals for children, the National Executive has been asked by the Alexandra Rose Day Committee in London to use its efforts to inaugurate the day, not only in Toronto, but throughout Canada, by the Daughters of the Empire, and have appointed the National Executive its representative, and will recognise no one else but the order as such."

The success of the Rose Day collection last year in Toronto was such that it called forth the personal congratulations of Queen Alexandra, who, besides being the originator of the scheme, has always been solicitous to help the homeless and all institutions for the sick and needy.

Held in Many Places

Rose Day festivals are held each year in over two hundred towns in the United Kingdom, and it is hoped to make them a permanent annual institution in this city. At a recent meeting of the Provincial Chapter in British Columbia, it was decided to introduce them in every place in the Province large enough to consider such an event and which have no other such function.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for Rose Day is of the opinion that this is a very propitious year to introduce the fete, owing to the fact that such a great deal of money is alienated from local charitable institutions on account of the more persistent demands of the war.

While the Daughters of Empire are making preparations for the event, all other women's societies are asked to cooperate in order that it may receive a full measure of success.

A meeting has been called for Monday, May 8, at 11 o'clock, in the Alexandra Club, when those who are willing to assist will be requested to leave their names with the committee. Chaperons for the various rose booths and helpers, collectors, decorators, etc., are needed.

It is intended to conclude the Rose Day festivities with a dance to take place at Government House, during which there will be a musical programme rendered by Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Humphreys and other well-known local artists, in addition to military bands.



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Our prices are reasonable

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIAGES

PITTMAN-LORDEN—On April 24th inst. by the Rev. Baugh Allen, at the Esquimalt Garrison and Naval Church, Douglas Graham Lambert, eldest son of the late Mrs. M. Pittman, to Hilda Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lorden, of this city.

CARD OF THANKS

Pte. R. Brock, 88th Batt., C.E.F., desires to extend sincere thanks to all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy to the family in their recent sad bereavement and also for floral offerings received.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lothian, 20 Bushby St., desire to express to their many friends sincere appreciation for sympathy and condolence tendered in their recent sore bereavement.



Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous almost around the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in women's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

Stylish Clothes for Women

The Ladies' Sample Suit House makes a specialty of Stylish Clothes for Women—the very best that money can buy.

They also carry an extensive line of garments at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES—prices within the means of those who are unable to afford the more expensive kinds, and at the same time, representing excellent quality and style.

With a Guarantee

of MONEY SAVED or MONEY BACK on any purchase from our stock of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Blouses, Sweater Coats and Skirts.

We Positively Guarantee a Saving of From $5.00 to $10.00 on Any Suit or Coat Bought From Us

Ladies' Sample Suit House

721 YATES STREET PHONE 1901

"Where Style Meets Moderate Price"

"SAM SCOTT SUITS BOYS"

Play Pants That Will Stand the Hardest Wear

They are made of good stout corduroy in shades of grey or brown. I have all sizes, in two styles, to fit boys from 2 to 15 years.

STRAIGHT PANTS
Fitting 2 to 12 yrs., to ..... $1.25 to $2.00

BLOOMERS
Fitting 7 to 15 yrs., to ..... $1.75 to $2.50

Sam McScott
BOYS' CLOTHES SPECIALIST
730 YATES STREET

Clean bright faucets. No grease and grit in the cracks or joints—when you use

Old Dutch





"I'll talk the matter over with my wife", you say.

Don't! You promised at the altar to protect her. Is it fair to ask her now "Shall I fulfil my vow"? A wife may object to life assurance—a widow never does.

The responsibility of protecting your wife and little ones is yours—and yours alone. Don't shirk it. You'll never miss the small yearly saving necessary to maintain an Imperial Life policy.

"The Creation of an Estate" is an interesting booklet which explains the advantages of life assurance as a provision for dependents. Write for a free copy.

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Kenneth Ferguson, District Manager, Victoria
Stanley Henderson, Manager for B. C., Vancouver

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Our prices are reasonable; our work the best.
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed, $1.50
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Dresses Cleaned and Pressed ..... from $1.50
We are pleased to have your business; you will be pleased with our work.
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Naptho, Cedar or Lavender Flakes
25¢ a Package

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England is another home for convalescent nurses. There is one rest home now, and the nurses have found it a great boon. Among those who have been entertained there is Miss Ethel Saunders, of this city. While at Lemnos last Summery Nurse Saunders took dysentery, and has since suffered much. She, however, returned to duty at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, early in February.

Parcels intended for individuals, or for special hospitals, should not be consigned to the Red Cross. The purpose of this society is to minister to all sufferers, and whatever comes to the hands of its workers is given out to those who need it most. It enjoys special privileges from transportation companies, and must not be made use of for private interests.

The following paragraph should set at rest a question which has been a subject of misunderstanding:

"We have recently been notified of goods being shipped to combatants through 14 Cockspur Street, or 42 Tooley Street. This shipping of comforts to combatants only gives unnecessary trouble, as we have to hand them over to the War Contingent Association, which deals with this class of men of the contingents. The Red Cross can only deal with the sick and wounded, for, under the Geneva Convention, and the stringent regulations of the French Government our work is so restricted.

The following paragraph modifies this to some extent as will be seen:

"The Red Cross Society does not accept shipments of any goods in the following classes: (a) Consigned to individuals in hospitals; (b) Consigned to special hospitals; (c) Consigned to other societies or organizations of any kind, with the one exception that goods intended for distribution to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, by the Canadian War Contingent, and marked 'Soldiers' Comforts,' may be consigned to any of the head office warehouses, e.g., Toronto, St. John and Halifax. This concession is made in consequence of a contribution to the warehouse expenses of the Canadian Red Cross Society from the Canadian War Contingent Association."

There is, nevertheless, another class of soldiers for whom the Red Cross is doing a very merciful work. Through the efforts of the Prisoners of War Department, relief has been given to most, if not all, of the 1,400 Canadian prisoners of war. It is hoped in future that many of the prisoners will assign to the Red Cross Society part of their pay, sufficient to cover a portion of the cost of the parcels sent to them. This step has been taken with the consent of the War Office. Most of the prisoners communicated with have given the necessary permission. The parcels are sent regularly, and cost five shillings. The man who assigns ten shillings of his pay would get two a month for himself, and it is suggested that he should receive two more from the society, or his adopter. About one in five of those who received the request refused to pay ten shillings a month. One wonders whether such men had already assigned nearly all their pay for the support of their families at home, and were afraid to leave themselves quite penniless when the war is over. Fifty-nine of the prisoners had offered themselves to assign the money to the Red Cross. Canada has been very generous in this matter, and Mrs. Bulkeley-Rivers has not wanted for the money she has been expending so wisely for food. Upwards of 7,000 parcels of clothing have been sent, and postcards have been received telling of the gratitude of many of the prisoners. A former bulletin stated that the War Department contributed the clothing.

The work that is being done by the Red Cross in visiting the men in the hospitals and providing them with delicacies is again referred to. This labor of love will be increased greatly since the report was issued. The amount and variety of good that is being accomplished by the Red Cross workers in Canada and in England is astonishing. The head office is being run with a minimum of expense, only three per cent of the receipts being used for expenses. No official, nor any member of the Council or Executive Committee is receiving a salary. It would be interesting to learn the number of members who, in Canada, are giving their time and labor to the service of the sick and wounded.

What pleases everybody—Wipers' Candies.

Red Cross Bulletin.

The Red Cross bulletin for March, which is published under the direction of Col. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Commissioner in London, contains much information of general interest. One gathers from it that those whose duty it is to distribute supplies to the hospitals have a store which, so far, has been sufficient for every emergency. It must be satisfactory to donors to know that it has been found possible to assist France, as well as the Serbians and Montenegrins, by sending 4,944 cases of supplies and $87,500 in money. Not large gifts when the extent of the need is considered, but enough to show the goodwill of the Canadian society.

There are directions for making supplies and warnings which will be transmitted to Red Cross workers from various centres. But housewives everywhere, now that the fruit season is coming on, will be interested to learn that jam for the use of the hospitals should be made of such a consistency that it cannot be injured by transportation. The assistant commissioner in France has this to say: "I beg to report that the preserved fruit, which was done in self-sealing jars, showed signs of fermentation, evidently as the result of much travelling. I distributed all this to the various hospitals and field ambulances with instructions to use it at once. I would suggest that this be used in future for fruit, and not glass, among the glass we had ten percent of breakages, in addition to the trouble with fermentation." Another source of trouble has been home-made candy. Butter toffee, the hard, brittle kind, melts, and covers everything near it with a thick, yellow syrup. Girls who send candy will remember this.

Among the needs of the Red Cross in

HOTEL STEWART
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European Plan $1.50 a day up
Stewart Cafe Lunch 50c Dinner $1.00
Most Famous Meals in the United States
New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car-line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.
STEWART

In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON



MISS WINNIFRED AUSTEN

Pards

So—good-by! The dreamy splendor of the mornings
Breaking over yonder range shall call you back;
Dusk and dawn and night and noon be filled with yearnings
For the cattle-trail, the rough and ample shack.

So—good-by! Before your face the East is lying,
Old, and worn, and haggard with a thousand woes.
Ah! you'll long to sit again a-saddle, dying
Past the dawn-dew, the odor of the resei . . .

When the mother calls, we question not, but answer,
And the mother East is calling you, I know;
But above the dancers' music and the dancer
You'll be hearing songs the Eastmen never knew—

Songs that dript their wordless music down the starry
Nights we've rode the range together, you and I;
Thoughts so fragile you would scarcely think they'd carry
Over all the days and miles that interlie!

There will come to you, like lovers, softly gliding
Into all your thousand doings and your dreams,
The camp-song, the round-up, the riding,
The wolf's howl, the brawling of the streams.

So—good-by! Loose the bronco from his tether;
He'll be ready, and you'll want him by and by;
'Twill be sunny heart, and song, and ranchers' weather
When we ride the range together, you and I!

Hugh J. Hughes, in "Farm Stock and Home."

An Etcher

We owe much to the artists who capture for us the life of the air, the forest and the wilderness, and paint the shy, wild creatures whom few of us have an opportunity of seeing. Miss Winnifred Austen is an Englishwoman whose etchings of birds and fur-bearing animals have brought her fame and money.

With wonderful patience she has followed the birds to their haunts and watched them till she was able to reproduce their postures and their colors. She has had built for herself a glass studio where the familiar wild birds of the countryside are at home. She knows the covers where game birds hide, and the rocks which are "a refuge for the conies." A frequent visitor to the Natural History Museum and to the Zoological Gardens, she has studied rare beasts and animals of a bygone time.

Miss Austen, we are told in The Lady's Pictorial, could draw birds from very early childhood. She works chiefly in water colors or with the etching needle, and has been elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers.

The article in the Pictorial is beautifully illustrated by reproductions of Miss Austen's pictures, and is well worth looking at by young students of design, or by any who take an interest in the work of women. Even the young reader will realise that Miss Austen's success was not won without great industry and perseverance. These are qualities which those possessed of an artistic temperament do not always value highly enough.

Joan of Arc

Scarcely any character in history is more familiar by name to modern women than that of Joan of Arc. We know that her name is reverenced in France and that her statute in the grand old cathedral of Rheims added to its sacredness. Yet are not most of us contented with believing that she was a wonderful, perhaps a supernatural woman, who led the French armies to victory and who was afterwards burned at the stake by her enemies, the English, who, after the fashion of the time, accused her of witchcraft. It will do us all good to study her story more carefully.

The war, begun by Henry IV., had lingered on under the greedy nobles who really ruled the nation in the reign of his grandson. Pillage and robbery and outrage had made the lives of the people of France intolerable. The heir to the throne was yet uncrowned, and among the generals of France there was none strong enough to lead the armies to victory, even though the English leader was hampered by the desertion of his allies and intrigues at home.

In studying the war maps of today the town of Domremy will be seen south of Verdun and east of the battle lines where French and Germans are contending or watching for the opportunity to strike. Nearly five hundred years ago this village was near the frontier. Green, in a passage of great beauty, tells us about the little Jeannette D'Arc, the laborer's child who lived there.

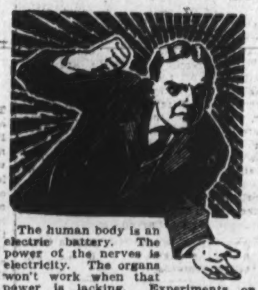
"Just without the little cottage where she was born began the great woods of the Vosges, where the children of Domremy drank in poetry and legend from fairy ring and haunted well, hung their flower garlands on the sacred trees and sang their songs to the 'good people' who might not drink of the fountain because of their sins." Joanne loved the forest; its birds and beasts came lovingly at her childish call. But at home men saw nothing in her but 'a good girl, simple and pleasant in her ways,' spinning and sewing by her mother's side while the other girls went to the fields, tender to the poor and the sick, fond of church and listening to the church bell, with a dreamy passion that never left her."

All too soon this pleasant, useful life came to an end. The war had long since reddened the borders of Lorraine, and the family of Jeanne had more than once been forced to fly before bands of marauders, and find their home burned and sacked on their return. . . . . As the outcasts and wounded passed by Domremy, the young peasant girl gave them her bed and nursed them in their sickness. Her whole nature summed itself up in one absorbing passion: she "had pity," to use the phrase forever on her lips, "on the fair realm of France." As her passion grew she recalled old prophecies that a maid from the Lor-Montreal, is under arrest in conection raine border should save the land; she saw visions; St. Michael appeared to her in a flood of blinding light and bade her go to the help of the King and restore to him his realm.

"Messire," answered the girl, "I am but a poor maiden; I know not how to go to the wars or to lead men at arms." The archangel returned to give her courage, and to tell her of the pity there was in heaven for the fair realm of France. The girl wept, and longed that the angels who had appeared to her would carry her away, but her mission was clear. When she was opposed by her father and the priest, she declared, "I must go to the King even if I wear my limbs to the very knees. I had far rather rest and spin by my mother's side, for this is no work of my own choosing, but I must do it, for the Lord wills it." "And who," they asked, "is your Lord?" "He is God."

The story of the relief of the siege of Orleans is in every school history. The girl of eighteen gave her people confidence. Soldiers obeyed her slightest word. "As she mounted her charger, clad in white armor from head to foot, with the great white banner, studded with fleur-de-lys, over her head, she seemed 'a thing wholy divine whether to see or hear.' In her presence soldiers left off their oaths and foul living and gathered round the altars on their march. And yet her modesty and her womanliness did not forsake her. To those who asked her to work miracles she disclaimed any power. She wept at the sight of the battlefield, and the taunts of the English soldiers wounded her to the quick. But neither grief nor pain kept her from fulfilling her mission. She overcame the opposition of the French generals, and leading the army past the enemy, who were panic-stricken at Paris, entered Rheims, where the coronation took place. Then the Maid felt that her work was done and begged that she might go home. But the King and the Archbishop refused to let her go. She fought on bravely, but with the conviction that her mission was at an end. She was taken prisoner, and after a year's imprisonment, was brought to trial before an ecclesiastical court with the Bishop of Beauvais at her head. Charged with sorcery and diabolical possession, she defended herself bravely and well, and when sentence had been given against her she said, "I hold to my judge to the King of Heaven and

Puts Vim Into You



The human body is an electric battery. The power of the nerves is electricity. The organs won't work when that power is lacking. Experiments on human beings have proved that the energy of a nerve, if cut and properly attached to a galvanometer, will move the needle. It has been further proved that weakened nerves can be strengthened permanently.

With a proper Electro-Medical appliance the current can be cheaply supplied to the nerve-muscular centre at the small of the back and transmitted through all the vitality-producing organs to any part of the body where the weakness is.

The weak nerves seem to absorb this energy like a sponge absorbs water. The strong nerves are not affected except that Electricity acts as a tonic to the entire system; in fact, it is the greatest nerve energizer and tonic ever discovered.

All that is felt when using a Dr. Bell Electro-Appliance is a soothing glow. You can feel it cure. When every organ is well and strong, your health is perfect. A cure with Electricity is a permanent cure.

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Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Several Spring Suits Will Be on Special Sale Monday

Values to $39.50 for $25.00 each

This offering is of great importance since it contains garments of excellent quality and popular design—suits that will give good service and will please you in the matter of style and finish.

The models are in serges, tweeds, gaberdines, wool poplins and wool checks, and include colors such as navy, tan, brown, green or blue. Every garment depicts the latest style features and is well made throughout. Every model is extraordinary value at the new price.

Values to $39.50 for $25.00

New Silks and Crepes

Attractively Priced

These three lines mentioned in the following will prove of particular interest to those looking for better than usual value. The qualities are high grade.

Silk and Wool Crepe Poplin, suitable for making Spring suits or dresses. Shown in navy, Copenhagen, reseda, Vieux rose or black; 42 inches wide. Reg. $3.75 value, for, a yard $2.50

Georgette Crepe, in an attractive range of fashionable colors, as well as ivory and black. These come 42 inches wide at, a yd. $1.50

Black Pailette Silk, full 36 inches wide. Extraordinary value at, a yard $1.00

Ask for the Green Edge quality.

White Cotton for Fine Needlework

You will find best qualities represented in specially complete assortments and splendid values in all lines.

English Nainsook, 36 ins. wide at, a yard, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c

English Nainsook, 40 ins. wide, at, a yard, 25c and 30c

French Chiffon Nainsook, 40 inches wide. Special at, a yard 35c

50 inch wide at, a yard, 50c

Madapollam, 36 inch, a yard, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c

Embroidery Cotton, 42 ins. wide, a yard 20c, 25c, 35c

Bridal Cloth, 36 ins. wide, at, a yard, 15c, 20c and 30c

Special Boxed Nainsook, in very fine quality. 10 yards for $2.25

Special Boxed Madeira Cambric. 10 yds. for $2.75

755 Yates Street, Victoria Phone 1876
575 Granville Street, Vancouver

We Are Making a Specialty of BLACK HATS and MATRONS' HATS
MISS MUNRO
Milliner 735 Yates St.

COMPENSATION HAS NO PRECEDENT

The British Government abolished private tolls on roads without compensating toll-gate owners.

The British Government terminated the rights of private letter-carriers without compensation when the Post Office system was established.

The British Government repealed the Corn Laws without compensating the interests affected.

The British Government, between the years 1882 and 1900, refused to renew 1,320 liquor licenses in England and Wales solely on the ground that they were not required. Not one of these was compensated. The right to refusal was upheld by the House of Lords.

Numerous Canadian Municipalities have passed by-laws demanding the use of wider tires on horse-drawn vehicles; these by-laws did not provide compensation for the men who had to throw away their narrow tires.

Renewal of licenses was refused to The Eburne and The Grand Central Hotels in British Columbia. When action was entered by the proprietors, Mr. Justice Macdonald, applying the ruling of the House of Lords, dismissed the action.

There is no precedent in any part of the world from which it could be reasonably argued that compensation should be paid to the traffic here.

The People's Prohibition Movement

Vancouver Island Branch 101-102 Union Bank Building

Earth. God has always been my Lord in all that I have done. The devil has never had power over me." Yet, bewildered at last, she consented to an abjuration of heresy. Yet this did not avail and "a great pile was raised in the market place of Rouen, where her statue stands now." Even the brutal soldiers who snatched the hated "witch" from the hands of the clergy and hurried her to her doom were hushed as she reached the stake. One, indeed, passed to her a rude cross he had made from a stick he held, and she clasped it to her bosom. "Oh, Rouen, Rouen," she was heard to murmur, as her eyes ranged over the city from the lofty scaffold, "I have great fear lest you suffer for my death." "Yes! my voices were of God!" she cried as the last moment came. "They have never deceived me!" Soon the flames reached her, the girl's head sunk on her breast, there was one cry of "Jesus!"

This is the woman whom pious French Catholics adore as a saint and whose wonderful patriotism all French women, after five hundred years, are emulating. Yet, such a woman in her purity, her compassion, her hatred of evil, her obedience to the call of duty, belongs not to France but to the world.

CRICKET SEASON IS IN FULL SWING

Victoria C. C. Beat the Civil Service Yesterday and Five C's Are Victorious Over the Incogs.

The Victoria Cricket Club gained a decisive victory in its second game of the season, yesterday, when it met and defeated the Civil Service C. C. by 212 runs to 102.

Smith made the score of the match, getting 65 to his credit before being caught by Freeman off Tyrer's bowling. Verral, who went in first, played a fine innings for 46, and H. R. Orr, whom all were glad to see back again on a Victoria cricket field, contributed 33, besides taking a couple of wickets with his tricky slows.

Pite had most of the honors of the Civil Service eleven, making top score of 20 and taking five wickets at the low cost of a little over 11 apiece. Extras accounted for no fewer than 20 of the Victoria score. Full score and analysis follows:

Victoria

E. Verral, b Freeman	46
A. Booth c Meakin b Speak	3
H. R. Orr b Freeman	33
A. Hill b Pite	0
F. Smith c Freeman b Tyrer	65
W. J. Sargent b Lloyd	2
A. E. Lawrence c Booth b Pite	1
L. Wyles c Booth b Pite	8
H. Wyles b Pite	16
E. Bentley b Speak	7
F. Morris not out	10
Extras	20
Total	212

Civil Service

M. Lloyd b Verrall	17
N. F. Pite b Verrall	29
H. Speak b Verrall	0
N. A. Jones lbw, b Orr	16
E. Freeman c Bentley b Smith	14
V. Meakin b Smith	3
C. A. Booth b Orr	1
H. W. Barclay b Verrall	6
A. E. Tyrer b Verrall	12
H. Hemberow not out	0
H. Lefevre run out	1
Extras	4
Total	102

Bowling Analysis

Civil Service—	O	R.	W.
E. Verrall	9	5	43
H. Orr	5	2	14
F. Smith	5	2	10
Victoria C. C.			
Speak	3	2	40
Pite	11	5	58
Freeman	6	2	28

Five C's Beat Incogs.

The Five C's journeyed to Mount Tolmie to play the University Incogs, and took them into camp with ease, the score being 175 to 47 in favor of the Churchmen. Every man who batted for the Five C's got into double figures, while Ackroyd was the only one on the other side who managed to do so, and that with a very small margin to spare.

The Five C's gave an excellent exhibition of cricket for the start of the season. Not only were their batsmen and bowlers in form, but their fielding was excellent throughout. Payne deserving special credit for an excellent catch at mid-off, which disposed of the Incogs.' crack batsman, Ackroyd.

The Incogs. played ten men only, but this can hardly be considered to have made any practical difference to the result. The score and analysis follows:

Five C's

H. Radcliffe c Sparks b Barnacle	38
W. Tucker c Sparks b Wenman	26
S. Marshall b Wenman	55
S. May not out	47
G. Leeming not out	10
Extras	7
Total	175

S. May, F. Bosson, Rev. Mr. Flinton, F. Rawnsley, P. C. Payne, A. Jenkins, and RaWnsley did not bat.

University Incogs

F. A. Sparks b Radcliffe	5
H. Ackroyd c Payne b Radcliffe	11
G. J. Wenman b Radcliffe	9
H. Allen b Radcliffe	1
O. Walton b Radcliffe	7
J. C. Barnacle b Tucker	2
C. Holms b May	4
F. S. Shore not out	2
H. D. McDougal c and b May	0
Extras	5
Total	47

Bowling Analysis

Five C's—	O.	R.	W.
Allen	9	0	29
Holme	7	0	30
Barnacle	6	1	31
Sparks	13	0	31
Wenman	8	2	24
Ackroyd	3	0	21
Incogs.—			
Radcliffe	14.1	5	10
Tucker	13.5	1	22
Marshall	3	1	22
May	1.2	2	3

LEAGUE BASEBALL RESULTS

American

At Detroit:—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 5, Batteries—Klepfer, Coveleskie, Combe and O'Neill; Dubuc, Boland, Dauss and Stanage, Baker.

At Washington:—Boston, 0; Washington, 4. Batteries—Foster and Thomas, Johnson and Ainsmith.

At Philadelphia:—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Fisher, Cullop and Nunamaker; Myers and Myer.

At St Louis:—Chicago, 3; St Louis, 1. Batteries—Russell and Schalk; Plank and Cleons.

National

At New York:—Brooklyn, 5; New York 4. Batteries—Smith, Marquard, Chaney and Meyers, Miller; Stroud, Anderson and Rairden.

At Chicago—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Doak, Sallee and Snyder; Gonzales, McConnell, Prendergast and Fisher.

At Boston:—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 2. Batteries—Alexander and Burns; Hughes, Barnes and Gowdy

At Pittsburg:—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Toney Schults, Dale and Wingo; Mammaux, Miller and Gibson.

Coast

At Los Angeles:—Oakland, 1; Los Angeles, 3.

At San Francisco:—Salt Lake, 9; San Francisco, 5.

At Portland:—Vernon, 1; Portland, 3.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR LADIES' GALA

Following is the programme of the Gala to be held by the Victoria Ladies' Swimming Club at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday next, May 3:

1. Graceful swimming—breast, side, trudgeon and crawl strokes.
2. Novices race—one length — any stroke.
3. Blindfold race.
4. Cork and spoon race.
5. Life-saving competition.
6. School-girls' race.
7. Balloon race.
8. Relay race.
9. Novices' diving.
10. Club handicap race.
11. School-boys' race.
12. Follow the leader.
13. Diving exhibition.
14. Obstacle race.

Tickets for the Gala may be obtained at the Beehive, Douglas Street, or by telephoning the secretary of the club, 1937R.

Silver Spring Rock Rose 8 quarts $3c.



Rising Costs confront everybody!

This is an era of ascending costs, a period of price advancement without parallel. No statistical chart is needed to prove this—the effect of higher prices is felt by everyone, and is of real concern to all. It is a time for thoroughly weighing values, a time for taking advantage of every opportunity that offers a *genuine saving*.

You can identify CERTAIN-TEED Roofing by the name, which is conspicuously displayed on every roll or bundle. Look for this label.

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Roofing

lowers the cost of building

CERTAIN-TEED offers a substantial saving in roof construction, at this or any other time. It costs less to buy, less to lay, less to maintain and less per year of life. Because of tremendous production (the General makes one third of all the roll roofing made in America), and because of economies effected by enormous resources, modern machinery and favorably located mills, the General is able to make the best roofing at the lowest cost.

CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is the General's own product—from the raw materials to the finished rolls, it is made in the General's huge mills. It is made of the best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalts and coated with an impervious covering of harder asphalts. This keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying out process so destructive to ordinary roofing. That's why CERTAIN-TEED outlasts other roofing. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply. Experience proves that it lasts longer.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers everywhere at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

Save rags—they're worth big money now!

Prices paid for rags eight times as high as a year ago.

Rags! Rags!—got any rags? You're lucky if you have a lot of old rags around the place, because they'll bring you big money now—eight times as much as you used to get for them. Last year rags sold around 3c a pound—now they are bringing 24c a pound, and manufacturers are glad to get them at that price.

Rags form the basis of many well known products, such as writing paper, roofing etc. The roofing mills alone need a quarter of a million tons of rags last year. At present prices, this quantity of rags cost $12,500,000 more than a year ago—an increase in price of $40,000 a day for roofing.

Rags and gold!—This is your chance to make some money. Get busy and hunt up all the rags you can find, and sell them! They'll bring you good money. If you are not offered their real value, write our nearest office.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

(World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers)

Factories and sales offices: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, N. F., Windsor, Boston, Chicago, Vancouver.

The "Little Giant" Locomotive



This model is made true to scale and is of the type in use by many public parks and amusement grounds in England. Mr. Nichols, of Victoria, says that model building is now a recognized branch of engineering.

JACKSON'S COLORS LOWERED BY WESTS

Two to One Was Fair Indication of Play at Beacon Hill —C. M. R. Beat 103rd— No Third Game.

As anticipated, the soccer match played at Beacon Hill yesterday between the Jacksons and the Wests proved a tight struggle, and was decided by a small margin. The Jacksons met with defeat, having two goals scored against their single tally.

The game was hard and close throughout, though the wind once more was against an exhibition of first-class football, and the game in the latter half became rather rough, several of the players forgetting that it was football they were to play and not to give an exhibition of boxing. At one period the spectators could take their choice of watching the play at the end of the field or a match at fisticuffs in the centre, and most found the football the more interesting of the two.

The Jacksons started with the wind in their favor, but were unable to take advantage of the handicap sufficiently to enable them to pile up a substantial lead. They scored a solitary goal less than half way through the period, but were unable to break through the defence again, while the Wests did not allow them to keep the play in the lower end of the field all through the period by any means.

The forward play was very even, but the Wests had the better back division, which stood them in good stead until they changed ends at half-time. Playing down wind the Greenshirts were speedily on the aggressive, and the Jacksons were somewhat lucky in not having more than the two goals scored against them in this half. Once or twice they looked dangerous in front of the Wests' goal, and the play was in mid-field a fair percentage of the time, but the Wests were mostly on the attack, and, although the play getting rather rough spoilt the game, the team which won certainly won on its merits.

The first goal for the Wests came from a long shot by Pettigrew, which was headed by the Jackson back over his own goal-keeper's head into the net. The second came from Archie Muir after a long run by the Wests' forwards. Several other shots came very near scoring, but there was too great a tendency to kick high which spoilt the shooting and the wind did the rest. Malbon refereed and the teams lined up as follows:

Wests—Robertson, Whyte, Jackson, Stewart, Petticrew, Shakespeare, Sherratt, McLeod, Yuson, Muir, Baker.

Jacksons — Lomas, Tunnicliffe and Taylor; Rennie, Green and Allen; Bridges, Grant, Philmore, Frankish, and Douglas.

C. M. R. Beat 103rd

Two goals to one was the score also by which the 11th C.M.R. won from the 103rd Battalion at the Royal Athletic Park, all three goals being scored in the first half of the game.

The C.M.R. have shown that they possess a very smart, snappy team, and, since they first played here they have greatly improved their combination, with the result that they are now easily one of the best teams in the league, and will quite likely lower the colors of the Wests at their next meeting. They had the best of the game yesterday, even when they were playing against the wind. The first goal was scored by Bilby, the outside left of the C.M.R., and the second was shot by Lord, their centre forward. The single goal of the Timber Wolves was scored by Smith.

Navy Scratched

The Navy were unable to field a team to fill its engagement with the 88th Battalion yesterday.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

LONDON, April 29.—Following are the results of the football game played today on the grounds of the first named clubs:

London Combination

Chelsea, 3; Queen's Park, 0.
Millwall Athletic, 3; Crystal Palace, 2.
Clapton Orient, 1; Croydon Common, 1.
Reading, 0; Fulham, 6.
Tottenham Hot Spur, 1; West Ham United, 1.
Watford, 2; The Arsenal, 1.

Lancashire Section

Bolton Wanderers, 1; Blackpool, 2.
Preston Northend, 2; Bury, 0.
Everton, 0; Oldham Athletic, 2.
Manchester City, 3; Manchester United, 1.
Stockport County, 2; Liverpool, 1.

Midland Section

Bradford City, 2; Leeds City, 4.
Huddersfield Town, 1; Bradford, 2.
Hull City, 1; Sheffield, 0.
Leicester Fosse, 1; Notts Forest, 2.
Notts County, 3; Stoke, 0.

Scottish League

Aberdeen, 0; Rangers, 6.
Hamilton Academy, 2; Airdrieonians, 3.
Ayr United, 4; Falkirk, 1.
Celtic, 5; Partick Thistle, 0.
Dumbarton, 1; Kilmarnock, 1.
Hearts of Midlothian, 1; Dundee, 0.
Queen's Park Rangers, 4; Hibernians, 0.
Morton, 1; Motherwell, 0.
Third Lanark, 3; St. Mirren, 0.

PROPOSES MODEL YACHT RACING IN VICTORIA

Local Engineer Has Collection of Illustrations of British Land and Marine Models

The organization of a model yacht racing club in Victoria under the auspices of the British Model Yacht Racing Association, is the ambition of Mr. Nichols, of 1025 Yates Street. Mr. Nichols is a model engineer, and has had experience with high speed power model boats, specially designed to compete in the B.M.Y.R. Association's speed boat competitions. The models are fitted with model "Yarrow" type water tube boilers, and model "Stuart" type high class triple expansion marine engines.

Mr. Nichols is also interested in model locomotives and the model engine shown here is of a type of the "Little Giant" locomotive, supplied to the Eshdale and Ravenglass Miniature Railway, of Cumberland, England. These engines are made true to scale and are used for exhibition and commercial purposes and for miniature railways in public parks and amusement grounds.

The latest topical novelty in the British Isles, according to Mr. Nichols, is the miniature British Navy, built to a scale of 100 to 1. He says that model engineering is now a recognized trade in Great Britain, and has its own trade papers and magazines, such as "Models, Railways and Locomotives," and "The Model Engineer," the former a monthly and the latter a weekly publication. Mr. Nichols has many model publications and illustrations at his house.

COLLEGE ATHLETES MAKE RECORD TIMES

SPOKANE, Wash., April 29.—Spokane won the third straight game from Vancouver by taking today's game 11 to 7. The local team secured its lead in the third, after two were out, by scoring four runs on two walks, two singles, an error and a two-base hit.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Vancouver	7	13	5
Spokane	11	9	1

Batteries—Russell and Altman; Noble and Murray.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29.—Butte defated Seattle two to one in a hard ten-inning game today. Hillyard scored the winning run for the visitors on Hoffman' southfield fly, after reaching third on a single and Morse's error.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Seattle	1	7	2
Butte	2	5	4

Batteries—Eastley and Cadman; Meikle and Hoffman.

TACOMA, Wash., April 29.—Clark held Tacoma to three hits in the seven-innings he pitched today before being forced out of the game with a split hand, Great Falls winning 6 to 1.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Great Falls	6	7	1
Tacoma	1	4	5

Batteries—Clark, White and Haworth; Bulwider, Belford and Roberts.

SPOKANE HAS NOW WON THREE STRAIGHT

Two New Clubs in Northwestern League Win Their Games Yesterday— Rest Match at Seattle

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—Three world's records were equaled and one collegiate record was scattered on Franklin field today at the annual carnival of the University of Pennsylvania. Winning the 2-mile college relay championship of America, Yale equaled the record of 7 minutes, 53 seconds, made by an Irish-American Athletic Club team in 1910. Cornell equaled the record of 17 minutes, 51 1-5 seconds in winning the four-mile college relay championship of America. Simpson, the Western champion from Missouri University, equaled the world's record of 15 seconds for the 120-yards hurdles.

ONLY SIXTY-ONE MILES AN HOUR

FRESNO, Cals., April 29. — Eddie O'Donell today won first place in the 300 miles classic road race, taking a $3,000 prize purse and the trophy offered by L. A. Naree. Jim Parsons finished second ($1,000), Frank Elliott third ($1,000), and Clyde Roads was fourth ($500).

Guy Ball came in fifth. O'Donnell's time for 300 miles was 4:54:13, and Parsons' was 4:58:06 1-5.

The race today was very slow, the average for the 300 miles being a little better than 61 miles an hour. The road was in poor shape.

Earl Cooper, who held the lead for several laps, was flagged out of the race at the end of the 25th lap for changing mechanicians without a permit. He has until Monday night to file a protest.

Albion Cricket Club

The first practice of the Albion C.C. will be held at the Beacon Hill ground next Tuesday evening, and every subsequent Tuesday and Thursday evenings throughout the season. All members are requested to be on hand, and the secretary will be on the ground to welcome any new members wishing to join the club.

CHESS COLUMN

To Correspondents:

All communications by mail to be addressed: Chess Editor, P. O. Denver, Vancouver, B.C. Communications left at the office of The Colonist will reach their proper destination if clearly marked "Chess Editor."

R. V. W. (Nanaimo)—Paul Morphy was born on June 22, 1837, in New Orleans, U. S. A., and died on July 10, 1884, at the same place, in his bath.

L. W.—There are two defences which theorists claim bring about an even game, the French and the Russian (Petroff).

X. Y.—We are not surprised at your being unable to solve Problem No. 13, as it did not escape the "jinx" which usually attaches to that numeral. See answers to correspondents in our issue of the 23rd inst.

Chess News

We congratulate Mr. Ewing, of Vancouver, on winning the Provincial chess championship. We, however, are unable to agree with the view put forth by the management of the tourney that those who partook in the contest are not professionals, unless it may be that there is some law governing amateurs which exempts chess from games which may not be played for money. It follows, if our view of the matter be correct, that Mr. Ewing is the professional chess champion of the Province and that the amateur championship is still undecided.

The City of London Chess Club championship for 1915-1916 has resulted in a tie between Th. Germann and E. G. Sergeant, with seven points each. The other players came out in the following order: Herbert Jacobs, 6½; R. Macdonald, 6; M. G. Atkins and R. H. V. Scott, 5 each; A. J. Mass, L. Savage and P. W. Sergeant, 4½ each; W. H. Watts, 4; G. Wilkes, 1. Strange to say, Mr. Wilkes won his only game from Mr. Jacobs, who finished only half a point behind the winners. The tie is to be played off in a match shortly to be arranged; the winner of the first two games gaining the championship.

From The British Chess Magazine we learn that Aljechin, the much talked-of young Russian player, has won the Winter tournament of the Moscow Chess Club with the fine score of 10½ out of a possible 11 points. He drew with W. Nenarokoff, who came out second with 8½. P. Jordansky was third with 8, and G. Rabinovitch and N. Zubarjeff tide for last place with 7 points each.

Problems

No. 17—By Dr. P. G. Keenby
(From The Field)

White (five pieces)—R at K Kt sq; K at Q R sq; P at K R 3; Kt at R R 5; Q at Q 6.

Black (nine pieces)—B at K Kt sq; Q at Q sq; Pawns at K Kt 2, Q 2, K 5, K 6; R at K 3; Kt at K R 3; K at K B 4.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 18—By H. R. Agnel

White (seven pieces)—Q at K R sq; K at Q R 2; P at Q R 3; B at Q Kt 3; P at Q R 6; R at Q B 7; Kt at K 8.

Black (six pieces)—B at K R sq; B at K Kt sq; K at Q Kt sq; P at Q R 2; Q at K 4; P at Q B 4.

White to play and compel Black to mate in three moves.

Solutions to Problems Nos. 13 and 14

No 13

White	
1. Q—R 4.	1. Any move.
2. Q or Kt mates.	

No. 14

1. R—Q sq.	1. P moves.
2. B—Q 3.	2. B moves.
3. B—Q R 5 mate.	

Games

No. 18—K. B. Gambit
Known as "The Immortal Game"

White Anderssen	Black Kieseritsky
1. P—K 4.	1. P—K 4.
2. P—K B 4.	2. P x P.
3. B—B 4.	3. Q—R5 ch (a)
4. K—B.	4. P—QKt4 (b)
5. B x Kt P.	5. Kt—K B 3.
6. Kt—K B 3.	6. Q—R 3.
7. P—Q 3.	7. Kt—R 4.
8. Kt—R 4.	8. Q—K Kt 4.
9. Kt—B 5.	9. P—Q B 3.
10. P—K Kt 4.	10. Kt—B 3.
11. R—Kt! (c)	11. P x B.
12. P—K R 4.	12. Q—Kt 3.
13. P—R 5.	13. Q—Kt 4.
14. Q—B 3.	14. Kt—Kt.
15. B x P.	15. Q—B 3.
16. Kt—B 3.	16. B—B 4.
17. Kt—Q 5.	17. Q x Q Kt P.
18. B—Q6.	18. B x R.
19. P—K 5!	19. Q x R ch.
20. K—K 2.	20. Kt—Q R 3.
21. K x P ch.	21. K—Q.
22. Q—B 6 ch!	22. Kt x Q.
23. B — K 7 mate.	

Notes

(a) The modern classical defence.

(b) This continuation, the invention of Kieseritzky, is now obsolete.

(c) Anderssen must have seen, in advance, the whole of the remaining play which culminated in the beautiful mate after sacrificing his queen.

No. 19—K. B. Gambit (a)

White Barnes	Black Bird
1. P—K 4.	1. P—K 4.
2. P—K B 4.	2. P x P.
3. B—B 4.	3. Q—R 5 ch.
4. K—B.	4. P—Q 3 (b).
5. Q—B 3.	5. Kt—Q B 3.
6. P—K Kt 3.	6. Q—B 3.
7. Q x P.	7. Kt—Q 5.
8. B—Q 3.	8. P—K R 4.
9. P—B 3.	9. Kt—K 3.
10. Q x Q.	10. Kt x Q (c).
11. K—Kt 2.	11. P—R 5.
12. B—B 2.	12. P—R 6 ch.
13. Kt x P.	13. R x Kt!
14. K x R.	14. Kt—B 5 dis. ch.
15. K—R 4.	15. Kt—Kt 7 ch.
16. K—Kt 5.	16. Kt—R 3 ch.
17. K—R 5.	17. P—K Kt 3 mate.

Notes

(a) Black does the trick in this game, it being worth while to compare the superior defence adopted by Bird.

(b) The modern and correct idea in all King Gambits where white plays the K B to Q B 4 is for Black to give back the pawn by P—Q 4, attacking the B, and thus gaining time for the development of his own Q R. But 4...P—Q 3 is decidedly better than 4...P—Q Kt 4, as played by Kieseritzky in the game above.

(c) With a Queenless game there is not much chance of white now being able to pursue the attack. Black, however, winds up the game in good style against the K unable to castle.

Jottings En Passant

When equal and opposite forces contest the same point it is clear that the party first occupying that point will sustain numerical loss. Consequently the supports of an attached force must at least equal the attacking forces, or the forces attached cannot be maintained. In any series of exchanges the player taking first can lose nothing if he takes first and last, that he wins a piece is self-evident. When it is an isolated question of unbalancing, it is better to take first than to suffer the adversary to do so, as certainty is better than contingency.—Mason.

Whatever the game may be, whether a gambit or a close one, in which the safety of the King is only remotely in question, let the game be what it may, free and rapid development must be of the first importance. The opening is not apart from, but a part of the game. Learn to do nothing but develop until you have nothing else to do. What said that most noble Roman, Paulus Aemilius (who never feared a foe) to his more famous son, the illustrious Scipio Africanus (who never despised one): "A good general never attacks but when he is led to it, either by the last necessity or by a favorable opportunity."—Mason.

The player should always have a plan—almost any plan will be better than none. He should endeavor to have a chief design in his play at every stage of the game, to which design his particular moves at the time should contribute, or be subordinate. A plan may be one of attack or one of defence, or to substantially preserve the position for future contingencies; but it should be thorough, controlling and persistent, until its object is attained—unless clearly overruled by emergency.—Mason.

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A Coat of Black and White Check Coating—It is made in a very smart style with a collar of emerald corded silk and a becoming belt effect. Price $9.75

A Dressy Coat of Black Silk Moire—It is cut in three-quarter length and is plaited at the sides. A wide belt and silk covered buttons complete this beautiful though low priced garment. Price $12.75

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A Plain Coat of White Blanket Coating—Edged with silk braid, and fitted with side pockets. Very fine quality throughout. Price $15.00

Middy Waists on Sale in the Bargain Basement

These Waists, though low priced, are well made in a very serviceable material, in the popular middy style. Price $1.00

White "Turkish Towels"—Renew Your Supply Now at These Prices

Our "Purity" Brand of White Turkish Towels has justly become very popular with the housewives of this city. They are closely woven with a strong cotton thread. Prices, according to size, from, per pair ..... 20¢ to $1.00

Cotton Materials for That Summer Dress

Voiles—We have a very fine assortment of this fabric in good colorings. Some exceptionally pretty floral, stripe and block designs, and a number of white voiles in oatmeal and self stripe effects are included. Prices, yd., 45¢ and 50¢

Mercerized Lawns in Blazer Stripe and Coin Dot Effects—These designs are very popular for outing dresses and middy waists. Here you have a selection of navy and black spots or stripes, on a clear white ground. 29 inches wide. Price, yard ..... 25¢

Cotton Crepes—Pretty dresses can be made from these beautiful Crepes. They are in a representative assortment of fancy stripe and crossbar effects. Colors are sky, pink, navy, black and biscuit on white ground; 30 inches wide. Price, yard ..... 25¢



The "WESTMINSTER"

Embodying the newest style touches in a garment of exceptional charm and remarkable service. Excellently tailored, sumptuously lined and priced lower than you have been accustomed to paying for a coat of this character and quality.

W. & J. WILSON

Government Street and Trounce Avenue

BANISH BILE!

A bilious condition of the system is the result of inaction of the liver, often causing severe headache through the eyes and temples, culminating sometimes in nausea and vomiting, which is frequently followed by a bilious diarrhoea.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt, when taken as directed, stimulates the peptic glands of the stomach and increases the contraction of its muscles from above downward. This action is communicated to the intestines and increases the flow of the intestinal juice, thus stimulating the ducts of the liver to pour out the bile, which it can be carried downward by the laxative action of the Salt, instead of remaining to clog up the liver and flow back into the stomach.

Then, if a person who is subject to Biliousness and Bilious Headache will use Abbey's Effervescent Salt, the natural action of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines will be kept up and no bile can accumulate in the system.

Sold everywhere at 25c. and 60c.

HOME HELPS —IN— HARDWARE

Yes! we are still cutting prices. Read below and see

PAINTS, VARNISHES ETC.

House Paint, per gallon at $1.75
60c Tins Lowe's Paints for .... 38¢
30c Tins Ramsay's Paints for .... 20¢
90c Floor Varnishes for only .... 60¢
60c Inside Varnish for only .... 40¢
90c Varnish Stain at 50¢
50c Varnish Stain at 30¢
50c Kalsomine for ..26¢
60c Floor Wax for ..44¢
50c Paint Brushes for only .... 30¢
40c Paint Brushes for only .... 25¢
$1.00 Kalsomine Brushes for .... 72¢
Wall Paper Cleaner 25¢
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Garden Trowels for 10¢
Garden Forks for ..15¢
Rakes for .... 35¢
Ladies' Floral Sets 42¢
Double Edge Pruning Saws for ....72¢
40c Grass Shears (special) for ....25¢
$1.25 Lawn Sprinklers for only .... 78¢
$6.25 Lawn Hose (coupled) for $4.38
$3.75 Navvy Wheelbarrow for $2.38
75c Ladies' Garden Sets for .... 50¢
80c Hay Forks, 3 prong, for .... 68¢
Chicken Netting, 30 in.; 1 in. mesh; roll $6.00
Chicken Netting, 48 in.; 1 in. mesh; roll $9.00
Chicken Netting, 72 in.; 2 in. mesh; roll $6.75
Chicken Netting, 12 in.; 2 in. mesh; roll $1.15

MISCELLANEOUS

10c Rising Sun Stove Polish .... 5¢
90c Glass Lemon Juice Extractor ...... 10¢
60c Mats for ......37¢
Enamel Sinks for $1.87
85c Hammers for ...64¢
$1.50 Buck Saws for 98¢
$1.00 Buck Saws for 69¢
$35.00 English Mangle for $22.00
$2.50 Razors for $1.50
Binder Twine, 5 lb. balls for only $1.50
No. 21 Fluery Plow Points Just Arrived

Also a stock of Screen Doors, Fly Screen, Lawn Mowers, Wringers, Fly Screen Cupboards, etc., and all kinds of Tools and Builders' Hardware at sacrifice prices.

B. C. Hardware Co.

717 FORT STREET

The Cut Rate Hardware Store

DUNCAN FLOWER SHOW MOST SUCCESSFUL

Variety and High Quality of Exhibits Are Notable—Artistic Arrangement—List of Winners of Prizes.

DUNCAN, B. C., April 29.—The tenth annual Spring flower show, under the auspices of the King's Daughters, was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall here today. This show surpassed its predecessors to a great extent, both in arrangement and the quality of specimens shown. Owing to the lateness of the season, the number of exhibits was not so large as in former years.

The flowers most in evidence was the narcissus, and great comment was passed on the variety and coloring of specimens. The first prize exhibit contained fifty-one varieties, varying from the tiny, fragile "angels' tears" to the majestic beauty of the "Emperor." One variety is to be especially mentioned, namely the pure white "Petter Burr," a distinctly new variety, and grown only by Mrs. Leather, of the Mereside bulb farm.

The showing of tulips was very fine, consisting of various specimens, from the tiny, delicate pink and white, to the large, gorgeous "Etegans." The pride collection of polyanthi and primroses was especially good, consisting of seventeen varieties. Very noticeable were the number of blue primroses, quite a novelty, and only very recently imported.

The pansies were exceptionally exquisite, the prize collection consisting of fifty specimens of many colors and combinations. As a general rule, the show is too late for hyacinths, so no class is made for them, but this year some very fine specimens were shown among the collections of garden flowers, which were exquisite, the first prize collection consisting of sixty-five varieties, from the tiny forget-me-not to the gorgeous "Crown Imperial." The vases and baskets of flowers were all beautifully and artistically arranged, with harmony of color, the chief flowers used being the yellow narcissus and the lily. The first prize basket was simply unapproachable from an artistic point of view.

As usual, the decorated tables attracted a great deal of attention. In the adults' class, the first prize was carried out in white and yellow narcissus and yellow cowslips and fern, the whole effect being most graceful. The second prize was very artistic and effective in bronze and yellow primroses and white rock. The judges had great difficulty in making their award, so beautifully were all the ideas carried out.

The little ones showed wonderful talent in arrangement and choice of material. The first prize table was effectively and daintily decorated in white lilies and mauve spring beauties. The exhibit of St. Brigid anemones shown by Mr. Dry, of Westholme, while not for competition, attracted a great deal of attention. The fragile blossoms were of beautiful shades and varieties. These anemones of Irish origin have taken numerous prizes at various English exhibitions. Mrs. Rutherford also showed some very lovely specimens of gentians of a vivid blue.

The children's department was noticeable and excellent, and a marked improvement on former occasions. The drawings and paintings showed great excellence in touch and color. The detail in the paintings of the life history of a dogwood was excellently depicted and showed great care and decision.

The collection of wild flowers were very good, showing what a large range of country had been explored to obtain such variety. The specimens were unusually fine, and all beautifully arranged. The naming of such specimens not only adds to the interest of the exhibition, but is important from an educational point of view. Before this annual event became established little was known concerning the wild flowers, but great interest is taken now by both children and adults, and for the first time many flowers are being called by their correct names. The showing of flowering shrubs and trees was excellent, and in search of specimens many new kinds have been found which people never before realized possessed blossoms. The judges who so kindly gave their valuable services were Mrs. Tilton, Mr. F. B. Pemeberton and Mr. Muskett, all of Victoria. The prize list was follows:

Amateurs—Collection garden flowers, 1, Mrs. Elkington; 2, Mrs. Smithe.

Nine Vases Garden Flowers—1, Mrs. R. M. Palmer; 2, Mrs. Whittome.

Twelve Bunches Indigenous Flowers—1, Miss Evelyn Bazett; 2, Miss B. M. Hall.

Fifteen Varieties Native Flowering Shrubs—1, Mrs. Allington; 2, Miss Bazett.

Collection Narcissus—1, Mrs. Elkington; 2, Mrs. Clogstoun.

Six Varieties Narcissi—1, Mrs. Clogstoun; 2, Mrs. Allington; 3, Mrs. Loggin.

Three Varieties Narcissi—1, Mrs. Allington; 2, Mrs. Clogstoun.

Vase Narcissi—1, Miss B. Palmer; 2, Mrs. Rutherford; 3, Mrs. Hay Dring.

Bouquet Garden flowers—1st, Miss Hall.

Basket of flowers—1st, Mrs. Hay Irving; 2nd, Miss Sutherland; 3rd, Mrs. Prevost.

Bowl of wild flowers—1st, Miss B. M. Hall; 2nd, Mrs. Elkington.

Collection polyanthi—1st, Mrs. H. D. Morten; 2nd, Mrs. Whittome.

Collection of pansies—1st, Mrs. Whittome; 2nd, Miss Palmer.

Collection tulips—1st, Mrs. Whittome; 2nd, Mrs. Whittome.

Three varieties tulips—1st, Mrs. R. M. Palmer.

Table decoration—1st, Miss B. M. Hall; 2nd, Mrs. Bromelow; 3rd, Mrs. Walker.

School exhibit—1st, Maple Bay School.

Collection wild flowers—1st, Miss Sherman; 2nd, Miss Springett.

Painting three wild flowers—1st, Everald Hopkins; 2nd, Miss Sherman; 3rd, Miss Springett.

Drawing of plant—1st, Irma Rudkin; 2nd, Miss Sherman.

Life history of plant—1st, Miss Sherman.

Conventional design—1st, Phyllis Lomas; 2nd, Everald Hopkins.

Bowl of wild flowers—1st, Kathleen Whittome; 2nd, Elizabeth Sherman.

Table decoration—1st, Kathleen Whittome; 2nd, Everald Hopkins.

Collection wild flowers, 30 varieties—1st, Trevor Bazett; 2nd, Muriel Price.

Three lead pencil drawings—1st, Miss Jones; 2nd, Everald Hopkins; 3rd, Margaret King.

Life history of plant—1st, Kate Lamont.

Bouquet wild flowers—1st, Muriel Price; 2nd, Georgie Hume.

Bowl wild flowers—1st, Philip Dwyer; 2nd, Muriel Price.

Collection wild flowers—1st, Philip Dwyer; 2nd, Doreen Day.

Drawing of leaf—1st, Gwen Hopkins.

Bowl of flowers—1st, Doreen Day; 2nd, Anna Lomas.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place on Wednesday evening, April 26, at the Belmont Avenue Methodist Church, when Emma Doucett, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Inglis, of 1476 Gladstone Avenue, was united in marriage to Bertram Arnold, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emery, 1567 Gladstone Avenue, Rev. J. Robson officiating. Miss Ada Park made a very pretty bridesmaid, carrying a shower bouquet of pink roses, carnations and fern, while Mr. Gilbert Parfitt supported the groom. The bride looked charming in a gown of white shadow lace and satin with embroidered veil and orange blossoms. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses, carnations and asparagus fern. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome pearl and emerald necklet; to the bridesmaid a gold brooch, set with pearls, and to the best man, a tie pin. Belmont Sunday School Orchestra, of which the groom and best man are members, played Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bridal party entered the church, which was very tastefully decorated with lilies and ferns by the friends of the bride and groom. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, there being about 75 guests seated at a dainty supper. The house looked very pretty, decorated with lilies and daffodils. The presents were very numerous and costly, testifying to the esteem in which the bride and groom are held. The happy couple, under showers of rice and confetti, left on the midnight boat, there being a large company of friends to see them off. They will spend their honeymoon in Vancouver and the Sound cities, and on their return will reside at the Gorge.

Mrs. P. E. McCarter will receive for the first time since her marriage at the home of her mother, Mrs. F. W. Clayton, 1156 Monterey Avenue, Oak Bay, on Thursday next from 3 to 6:30 p.m., and afterwards on the third Tuesday of each month at Bon Air Apartments, 2403 Quadra Street.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Paul's, Esquimalt, on Monday last, between Hilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lorden, of Victoria, and Mr. D. Pittman, also of this city. The church was beautifully decorated with spring flowers and many friends and relations of the bride and bridegroom were present. The bride was attired in a gown of white messaline, silk trimmed with pearls, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She looked beautiful, entering the church to the strains of the "Wedding March," played by Mr. Longfield, jun. The bridesmaids in attendance were Miss R. Lorden, sister of the bride, and Miss B. Tembrill, daughter of Mr. Timbrell, chief engineer of H.M.S. Shearwater. They were both sweetly dressed in white crep de chine, with white lace hats, and carried silver mesh bags, the gifts of the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. G. Pittman, of the 50th Gordon Highlanders. The reception was held at the future home of the bride, after which the happy couple left for Shawnigan Lake.

Rev. Dr. Osterhaut, Superintendent of the Oriental Work of the Methodist Church in British Columbia, will assist the pastor of the Centennial Church at the morning service. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. The pastor will preach in the evening.

On Friday a surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Vantreight, of Gordon Head. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Carlow, Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. S. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Misses Bartholomew, Anderson, Hazel, McRae, Casanave, Dunnett, and Messrs. Morton, O'Shea, Sasanave, Young, Stubbs and Kerr. Miss Thain provided excellent music for dancing. Dainty refreshments were served and a most enjoyable time terminated in the early hours of the morning.

Arthur William, of Saanich, and Blanch Adelaide Webb, of Esquimalt, were quietly married at the Esquimalt Church at 7 p.m. on Friday. The couple have gone to the Mainland for a honeymoon. When they return they will take up their residence at Saanich.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE

An interesting competition was held yesterday on the range in the Arcade Building, for prizes donated by Mr. Howard Chapman, to be shot for by the officers, staff and range instructors of the V. V. R. After close shooting, first place was obtained by Lieut. W. B. Grant, who tied with Pte. Wescott, and won on the shoot off, Pte. Wescott gaining second place. Lieut. F. Smith and Sergt. Major Cantwell tied for third place, Cantwell winning the tie shoot, and Lieut. Smith gaining fourth place.

The following, in order of merit, were: Sergt. P. Hawkes, Mr. Bishop, Sergt. McIntyre, Capt. Crow, Capt. Beaumont Boggs, Sergt. J. A. Grant and Capt. Spencer.

Skin Muddy?

Dull eyes, blotches and other skin blemishes result from a disordered digestion. Purify the blood, tone the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels and bile with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box



Ashby—2½ in. The new ARROW COLLAR spring style. 2 for 25¢

OBJECT IS TO KILL OFF AN ENTIRE RACE

Massacres in Armenia Afford One of Most Poignant Pages in History—Driven to Exile or Death.

The recent Armenian massacres, in which it is feared that from 800,000 to 1,000,000 victims have perished, or are destined to perish, in exile, represent the wholesale extermination of a race. That perhaps 250,000 escaped to Transcaucasia does not alter the fact that the Young Turks intended to make away with them en bloc, with the exception of the Armenian colonies of Constantinople, Smyrna, and one or two other ports. The reasons alleged by their executioners were that the Armenians had been incited to revolt by the Entente Powers, in co-operation with the Russian offensive movement; that their wholesale deportation was a measure dictated by imperative military necessity, and that repressive measures were not undertaken against the Armenians until June, when they rose in Van and other places in the war zone and joined hands with the enemy.

As a matter of fact, the deportation of Armenians from places widely removed from the theatre of war commenced as early as April, and synchronized with the systematic massacre of most of the able-bodied males, so that at one blow the remainder of the population were deprived of their natural defenders. The residue, consisting for the most part of old men, women and children, were uprooted from their homes and sent across Asia Minor, the great majority on foot, until such as survived reached their destinations in the deserts of Syria. The tortured progress of these unfortunates, at the mercy of their brutal gendarme escorts or of the savage Kurdish tribes who attacked them on the road, affords one of the most poignant pages in history.

The Armenians, who up to the last were always having some illusory reform scheme, the labored fruit of diplomatic travail, dangled before their eyes, remained loyal to the Ottoman Government so long as it was humanly possible to do so. Security and justice under Ottoman rule were all they asked for. But even this modest ideal they never obtained.

Results of Turkish Tyranny

The present writer, who spent two years in Armenia, in an official position, can safely say that, even in normal times, their condition was altogether unendurable. They were treated as a subject and inferior race. Their only hope lay in internal reform, a vain hope, never realised in the face of determined Turkish opposition. Nor could they look for external help, as could the Greeks and Bulgars, to rescue them from Turkish tyranny.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when Turkey declared war upon the Entente, the Armenians secretly prayed for the success of the Allies, though they remained perfectly quiet, well knowing that any premature ebullition of sympathy would bring swift retribution. All the insurrections which took place occurred in consequence of the measures taken by the Government against the Armenians. Such as escaped the massacres of the "labor battalions" of unarmed Armenians fled to the mountains and joined others in like case. The Armenians of Van, when, in April, they saw massacres occurring in districts to the northwest of the Lake, rose in arms in self-defence, entrenched themselves in the garden quarter of the town, and held out until the arrival of the Russians in June. The semi-independent mountaineers in Sasun and Zeitun resisted desperately to the last, until all were exterminated. In one or two other places the Armenians, where they had arms, resisted. In all cases where such opposition was made, wholesale massacres ensued. Elsewhere in Anatolia, the Armenians only existed as scattered communities, and were forced to submit to murder or deportation without any show of resistance. The Turks have tried to represent self-defence as insurrection, but the weight of evidence is overwhelmingly against them.

In the Hamidian massacres of 1894-1896, as a rule, only the males were slain, and the Protestant and Catholic communities were spared. In the present case vast numbers of women and children were butchered or carried off to a fate worse than death, and the Protestants and Catholics shared in the common fate of their race. The fine work done by the Americans, whose numerous schools and colleges were oases of Western thought and civilization in a vast desert of ignorance and savagery, has been brought to nought at a signal from Enver and his co-bandits.

Driven to Exile or Death

The following description given by an Armenian woman of the upper class, which has been accepted as authentic by the Armenian Committee of Inquiry into the Armenian massacres, is typical of the fate suffered by hundreds of other bands of unfortunates, who were driven to exile and death.

After describing the murder of every male over fifteen in a surprise attack by Kurds, and how their horses, valuables and food were taken, she continues: "Very many women and girls were carried off to the mountains, among them my sister, whose one-year-old baby they threw away. . . . My mother walked until she could go no farther, and dropped by the roadside on a mountain top. We found on the road many who had been in the previous batches; some women were among the killed, with their husbands and sons. . . . Many persons were obliged to start off on foot . . . and with what . . . they could carry on their backs. Such persons naturally became so weak that they fell behind, and were bayoneted and thrown into the river. . . . At the Euphrates, the brigands and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under fifteen years." The woman's narrative ceases on the thirty-second day of the march, barely halfway from her ultimate destination. What became of her is not known. Small wonder that few have reached their places of exile, and then in the last stages of exhaustion.

Of the districts assigned to the Armenians a Professor Hagopian writes:

"These unhappy deported people have been chiefly deposited in two places—one section of them in a swampy region which has hitherto remained uninhabited on account of the deadly malaria; while the remainder have been sent to a still more unhealthy place in the direction of the Persian Gulf (i.e., Der-el-Zor), so bad that they have begged to be sent to the swamps, but their petition has not been granted. How cruelly ironic to think that the Government pretends to be sending them there to found a colony."

It is plain that the Government intends these people to perish, as perish they must, unless help is forthcoming from outside.

I always sleep on my first impulses. I never write in a rage.—Napoleon.

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BEAUTIFUL FINE WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, COLORED KEY BORDERS, SALE, PER PAIR, $1.00

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Regular $1.50 a dozen Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Sale price, per dozen— $1.00

FINE MARCELLA BEDSPREADS
Large double bed size, the best procurable for the money. Sale, $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00

LINEN EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS
Full size, beautifully worked. Sale, $7.50 and $10.50

WHITE TURKISH FACE TOWELS
Best quality at bargain prices. Sale price— 50c

DONEGAL TWEEDS
All wool, 30 inches wide. Sale price, yard 75c

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK
60 inches wide. Sale 60c

FINE MADAPOLLAM
5 Yards for $1.00
For fine underwear for ladies or children; 42 inches wide. Regular 25c.

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Three pieces of 72-inch Bleached Sheeting, free from starch. This was bought before the present high prices. Yard 25c

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Below cost prices of today. Sale, from $4.50

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All that is left of the Special Hemstitched, 72x90 size. Sale, pair $1.75

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Size 72x90. Sale, pair $1.50

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In sizes 72x90 and 80x100 in. Sale, pair, $2.00 and $2.50

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES
Best possible value. Sale, pair, 50c, 65c and 75c

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6 and 7 lbs. to the pair; thoroughly made. Sale, pair, $2.00 and $2.50

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The city woman has her convenient, ever-ready gas stove or coal-wood-and-gas Range.

Why shouldn't you have the same comfort with a coal-and-wood OIL combination? Get "The Stove Problem Solved" and read all about it.

New Low Price **$81.25** F.O.B. Vancouver Is splendid value

Six 9" covers, 20" oven, Oil extension at right, left hand reservoir, "Economizer" and warming closet as shown above.

OIL EXTENSION is shown above. Two cooking covers. Oven can also be provided. This Oil Stove gives an intense heat on a very small oil allowance and is ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

This Chancellor Oil Combination is a wonderful new creation

In one splendid range are combined the finest coal and wood range, the Chancellor, with the best Oil stove built. It's the one great, new advance in stoves in the last 50 years. It's the one satisfactory all-year-round cook stove.

The Gurney-Oxford Chancellor is the finest possible product in the stove world to-day. Its beautiful blued-steel construction, ruggedly braced for many years of work, with hand-set steeple headed rivets, rich but simple nickle trims, makes it a beautiful sight in any kitchen. Everything about the "Chancellor" bespeaks the aristocrat in stoves.

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The "Economizer," a patented draft-control, is a wonderful feature. You can turn the heat off and on with a turn of the handle. No bother with dampers. Gives exactly the heat you want for any cooking or baking. Saves you a full ton of coal in 5. Holds a coal fire for 36 hours.

Fire box, special design, is fitted with unique Duplex Grates that get the utmost heat from the fuel you wish to burn, either wood, hard or soft coal.

The warming closet, broiler top and the beautiful enamelled surfaces all lure one to cook on the finest Range built, especially as prices are now lower.

The Oil Extension is every whit as satisfactory. You can use it at the same time as the main stove if desired. Special construction guarantees no oil smell. The white enamelled chimneys concentrate the intense heat and permit no waste.

Large, level, table-like top very handy in any kitchen, yet the "Chancellor" Combination Oil is compact and takes less room than two separate stoves. Also, you get 100 days after buying to decide whether you'll keep it or get your money back. Could you be protected further?

New Catalogue "The Stove Problem Solved" Get it

A splendid guide to stove buying compiled from 70 years' successful experience in making quality stoves. Gives complete particulars of the "Chancellor Oil Combination" above and also of the complete line of Gurney-Oxford Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Gas Stoves, Boilers, etc., etc., and quotes new, low freight paid prices all through. There is a copy ready for you, Free. Send for it to-day.

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BARRISTER COMING ON FIRST VOYAGE

Harrison Direct Steamer Gets Away From Liverpool on Time—Arrives Here Early in June via Panama.

On her first voyage to the North Pacific Coast in the service of the Harrison-Direct Line, the British steamer Barrister is now eight days out from Liverpool. According to word received by Mr. Harold B. Cove, local agent for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., general representatives of the Harrison-Direct Line on this Coast, the Barrister sailed from the Mersey port on April 22, bound for San Pedro, San Francisco and Victoria by way of the Panama Canal. The freighter was on berth at London, April 6; Glasgow, April 13, and completed her European cargo at Liverpool.

The Barrister is one of the newest boats of the Harrison fleet and this is the first time she has been placed on this route. She is the first of the company's vessels to be discharged here by way of the Panama Canal since the closing of the southern waterway by slides last September. By steaming over the shorter route the Barrister will reach this port in less than half the time taken by the vessels forced to come out via the Straits of Magellan. Forty-five days is the average passage of vessels of this class between Liverpool and Victoria via the Panama Canal. Some of the Harrison boats have reached the first port of call on this Coast in thirty days. The local agents are looking for the arrival of the Barrister here the first week in June. She will complete discharging at ports on this Coast in time to load for the return voyage toward the latter part of June.

Followed by Counsellor

Following the Barrister in this service will be the Counsellor, which has been selected to take the June sailing from Liverpool, getting away about the 8th of that month, to be followed by a steamer late in June or early in July. This company now has the Crown of Toledo loading on this Coast for Europe via the Panama Canal. She is at present loading cargo on Puget Sound and will complete at San Francisco, leaving on the homeward voyage early in June.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

SEATTLE, April 29.—Arrived—St. Shina Maru, San Francisco; City of Seattle, Alaska; Admiral Schley, Tacoma; Admiral Evans, Tacoma; United States lighthouse tender Manzanita, cruise. Sailed: steamers Dolphin, Alaska; Mills, Port San Luis; Tiverton, Everett; Tacoma Maru, Tacoma; Congress, Tacoma.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 28.—Sailed: steamer Admiral Farragut, southbound.

SKAGWAY, April 29. — Arrived and sailed: steamer Jefferson, Seattle.

JUNEAU, April 29.—Sailed: steamer Jefferson, Seattle.

PETERSBURG, April 29. — Sailed: steamer Alki, northbound.

WRANGELL, April 29. — Sailed: steamer Spokane, northbound.

TACOMA, April 29.—Arrived: steamers Congress and Tacoma Maru, Seattle. Sailed: steamers Admiral Schley and Admiral Evans, for Seattle.

TATOOSH, April 29.—Passed in: steamer Manila Maru, at 3 p.m.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—Arrived: steamer W. F. Perrin, Monterey; Oleum, San Francisco. Sailed: steamer Bear, San Francisco.

FLAVEL, Ore., April 29. — Sailed: steamer Great Northern, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Arrived: steamers Grace Dollar, Paraiso, Tacoma; Asia Maru, Hongkong; Roanoke; Corinto; City of Pueblo, Hongkong; Jim Butler, Santa Rosalia; O. M. Clark, Balboa; Speedwell, Coos Bay. Sailed: steamers Capt. A. F. Lucas, Portland; President, Victoria, B.C.; Waitemo, Auckland; Kvichak, Nushagak, Bristol Bay.

HONGKONG, April 27.—Arrived: steamer Nippon Maru, San Francisco. Sailed, April 26: steamer Shidzuoka, San Francisco.

KIRKWALL, April 28. — Arrived: steamer Pahama, San Francisco, for Copenhagen.

SHIMONOSEKI, April 28.—Arrived: steamer Yoitai Maru, from Manila, for Seattle.

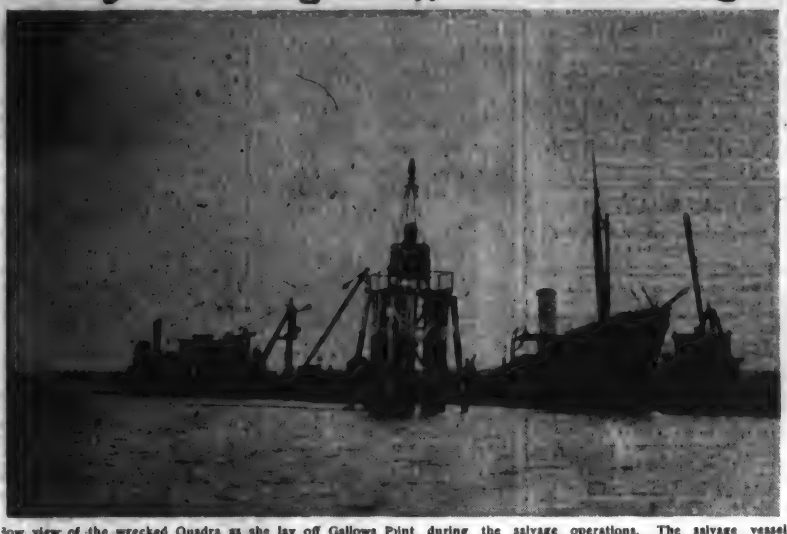
YOKOHAMA, April 28. — Sailed: steamer Hawaii Maru, from Manila, for Tacoma.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—Sailed: steamer Nanking Maru, Seattle.

Santa Maria Passes Up

The tanker Santa Maria passed up early yesterday morning from San Francisco with a full cargo of fuel oil for Vancouver.

Partly Submerged off Entrance Light



Bow view of the wrecked Quadra as she lay off Gallows Point during the salvage operations. The salvage vessel Skookum is to be seen working alongside the scows. It was at this point that the Quadra was beached after collision with the Charmer.

CUNARD LINE HAS SATISFACTORY YEAR

Dividend of 10 Per Cent Proposed by Big British Shipping Corporation--Lusitania, Caria and Veria Sunk.

The dividend distribution proposed by the directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., is the same this year as in 1915—10 per cent, with a bonus of 10 per cent., both free of income tax. The profit of the company is much heavier than it was last year, but the actual amount of the increase does not transpire, for a sum, the amount of which is not stated, has been put aside out of earnings to provide a reserve for contingent liabilities arising out of the war.

With this deduction made the accounts show a profit of $1,731,166, as compared with $1,417,326 for the year 1914. After debiting income-tax and debenture interest, and reserving $559,062 for depreciation, there remains a sum of $1,024,007 at credit of profit and loss account, and of this amount $350,000 has been placed to repair and renewal fund, $64,425 to insurance account, and $250,000 to reserve fund.

The dividend of 5 per cent on the preference shares absorbs $56,750, and after payment of the dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares, there will remain a sum of $162,088 to be carried forward.

Losses Sustained

The report further states that in addition to the Lusitania the company lost the cargo steamers Caria and Veria during the year by submarine attack. With regard to the trade position, it is stated that the Atlantic passenger movement in all classes was of a restricted character, and with so large a number of steamers engaged in Government work the company was not in a position to offer the usual facilities to its patrons.

To maintain its various freight services the company chartered a number of steamers from time to time which have been employed between Liverpool and London and ports in North America. The company's regular cargo services to Mediterranean ports and to Havre have been satisfactorily maintained.

With a view to strengthening its freight services the company has recently purchased five steamers, of which four have already been taken over.

WIRELESS REPORT
(By Government Wireless)

8 p. m.

Point Grey—Clear; N.W. light; 30.25; 65; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; N.W. light; 30.20; 62; sea smooth; spoke ss. Curacao, 9:15 a.m., Seymour Narrows, southbound; spoke ss. Chelohsin, noon, off Campbell River, northbound.

Pachena—Cloudy; W.; 30:30; 48; sea smooth.

Estevan—Cloudy; W.; 30.04; 48; sea moderate.

Alert Bay—Cloudy; N.W. fresh; 30.12; 53; sea moderate.

Triangle — Clear; N.W. light; 30.46; 47; sea smooth; spoke ss. Prince Albert, 8 a.m., passed Egg Island 7:30 a.m., northbound; spoke ss. Northwestern, 10:40 a.m., Queen Charlotte Sound, southbound.

Deadtree Point — Clear; calm; 30.44; 53; sea smooth.

Ikeda Bay — Overcast; calm; 30.20; 46; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert — Cloudy; calm; 30.30; 45; sea smooth.

COAST EXPRESS SERVICE

Steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific Will Both Be Operating Out of Flavel by June 1

Agents of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co. have been advised that about June 1 the service maintained by the company between San Francisco and Flavel, Ore., will be increased to include both their palatial express steamers Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

At present the Great Northern is on the run, while the Northern Pacific is undergoing an overhauling, after which the vessels will change places and the Great Northern given an overhauling. After June 1 there will be a tri-weekly sailing out of either terminus. About October 1 the Great Northern will again be put on the run between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Wairuna Coming On

The steamer Wairuna, one of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, sailed from Wellington, New Zealand, on April 15 for British Columbia ports.

IMPORTING SUGAR FROM FORMOSA

Three Steamers Bringing Over 12,000 Tons Consigned to B. C. Refinery—Alvarado Due With Peruvian Product.

Formosan sugar is now being imported by the B. C. Sugar Refinery. Within the next few weeks, it is understood that at least three steamers will reach this coast with sugar cargoes consigned to Vancouver. The first arrival from Foramosa will probably be the Japanese steamer Kongosan Maru, of the Mitsui Line, laden with approximately, 6,500 tons of sugar. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha freighter Annan Maru, with 3,750 tons of sugar, is due to arrive early next month, and early in June, the Japanese steamer Kotsu Maru is expected to arrive with 2,000 tons. The B. C. Refinery has imported sugar in the past largely from the Fijian Islands, Cuba and the west coast of South America. Shipments are still coming in from Suva by the regular Canadian-Australian boats, but the bulk of the sweet stuff in the raw state has more recently arrived from Peruvian ports.

Few charters have been arranged of late, which is probably accounted for by the shortage of tonnage. The sugar arriving from Peru is shipped by the steamers plying regularly in the West Coast trade under charter to W. R. Grace & Co.

Alvarado on Monday

At the present time, one of the Grace fleet is due here with sugar from Peru. She is the steam schooner Alvarado, which is expected to pass in on Monday with about 1,200 tons of sugar for the B. C. Refinery. The Alvarado is from Callao, Salaverry, Payta and Guayaquil.

The steam schooner William Chatham, of the same fleet, is also shortly due with sugar from Mejillones and Payta, but it is not known whether her cargo is destined for Vancouver or Seattle. The Chatham also carries nitrate, and part of this shipment may be discharged here.

PUBLIC MARKET

There was a good trade and a considerable demand for vegetables and farm products at yesterday's public market. The patronage is increasing. Business was very brisk. Vegetables, butter, and general farm produce sold out early in the session. Prices were quoted at the following average figures:

Fruit—Apples, $1.75 and $2 per box.

Dairy produce—Eggs, 25c per dozen, 2 dozen for $1; butter, 40c and 45c per lb.

Vegetables—Cauliflowers, 5c each, or 3 for 10c; cabbage, 5c each; kale, 3c per lb.; onions, 3 bunches for 5c; parsley and mint, 5c per bunch; rhubarb, 7 lb. for 25c; lettuce, 2 for 5c; potatoes, $1.40 per sack.

Meats—Beef, 10c to 18c per lb.; veal, 15c to 25c per lb.; pork, 15c to 20c per lb.; mutton, 30c per lb.; fowl, 25c per lb.

Fish—Cod, 7½c to 10c per lb.; grilse, 20c to 30c each; halibut, 15c per lb.; oolichans, 3 lbs. for 25c; bloaters, 7½c per lb.; fillets, 15c per lb.; finnan, 12½c per lb.; smoked spring salmon, 20c to 30c each.

MANILA MARU IN AFTER SMART RUN

O. S. K. Liner Reached Port Last Night 13 Days 20 Hours Out From Yokohama — Fine Weather During Trip.

After a smart transpacific voyage of 13 days 20 hours from Yokohama the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Manila Maru completed her fourth eastbound trip last night. With the weather conditions in her favor throughout the run the big Japanese liner was enabled to make one of the fastest trips credited to her since she entered the Hongkong-Victoria service but a few months ago. The average for the run was 14 knots. On various days the liner succeeded in making 16 knots, which is her maximum speed. According to Captain Kobyashi the weather was all that could be desired. Gentle to moderate breezes were recorded day by day and at no time was the liner assailed by anything that resembled a gale of wind. Two days of foggy weather marked the crossing of the 180th meridian, but even the mist was not dense enough to hold the vessel back to any extent.

Left Japan Two Days Late

The Manila Maru was two days late in clearing from Yokohama, owing, her officers say, to sickness among her crew. She was scheduled to sail from the Japanese port on April 14, but she failed to get away to sea until midnight on April 16.

Prior to the departure of the liner from Yokohama a stowaway was located below decks and no time was lost in transferring the uninvited passenger to the water police.

Witnessed Aurora Borealis

About 9 o'clock on Friday night the officers and passengers of the Manila Maru had a remarkably fine view of the aurora borealis and the brilliant display caused much excitement and wonderment among the members of the crew, the majority of whom witnessed it for the first time.

The Manila Maru made a good run up the straits. She passed in at the Cape at 3 p.m. yesterday, and four hours later she was rounding the Race Rocks. She won her race with the sun by a good margin and the quarantine tender with Dr. Nelson aboard was awaiting her as she steamed into the bay at William Head. By 8 o'clock the liner was tied up at the Outer Docks.

Brought Valuable Cargo

A 10,000-ton cargo was brought in by the liner. For Victoria she carried 850 tons, for Seattle 3,100 tons, and for Tacoma 5,800 tons. The most important shipment in the local cargo was 10,607 bags of rice. The Seattle cargo included 1,834 bales of raw silk, valued at about $1,000,000, 490 packages of silk goods and 12,539 bags of rice. The overland cargo to be transhipped at Tacoma included 4,974 packages of rubber, 9,539 bags of rice and 7,146 packages of Chinese firecrackers.

Nine Japanese saloon passengers were routed through to Seattle. In the steerage accommodation the liner carried 250 passengers, 72 of whom disembarked here.

The Manila Maru will complete discharging early this morning, but she will not sail for Seattle before 1:30 p.m., as she is under instructions to await the arrival of the Puget Sound pilot who is due here at 1 p.m.

TIDES AT VICTORIA

April, 1916.

Date.	Time Ht h.m. ft.	Time Ht h.m. ft.	Time Ht h.m. ft.	Time Ht h.m. ft.
1–30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. Where blanks occur in the tables the tide rises or falls continuously during two successive tidal periods without turning. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of lower water.

British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

SAANICH DIVISION

Trains leave Victoria daily for Deep Bay and intermediate points at 7:30 a.m., and every 3 hours thereafter until 10:30 p.m.

Trains leave Deep Bay daily for Victoria and intermediate points at 9:00 a.m., and every 3 hours thereafter until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

A more frequent service is given both ways between Victoria and Saanichton and intermediate stations.

For full information apply

Ticket Office, 1505 Douglas Street, Opposite City Hall, Phone 1969

UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF B. C., LTD.

SAILINGS TO NORTHERN B. C. PORTS

SS. VENTURE — Leaves Vancouver every Tuesday at 9 p.m. for Prince Rupert, Skeena and Naas River canneries.

SS. CAMOSUN — Leaves Victoria every Wednesday at 11 p.m., and Vancouver every Thursday at 9 p.m., for Rivers Inlet, Ocean Falls and Bella Coola.

SS. CHELOHSIN — Leaves Victoria every Friday at 10 a.m., and Vancouver every Friday midnight for Prince Rupert and Anyox, calling at Skeena canneries.

SS. PRINCE ALBERT — Leaves Vancouver May 10, and fortnightly thereafter, for Prince Rupert, Stewart and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Geo. McGregor, Agent, 1003 Government St. — Phone 1925

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

POSTAL SERVICE

Sailings From NEW YORK — BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE .... May 6, 3 p.m.
LA TOURAINE .... May 13, 3 p.m.
CHICAGO .... May 20, 3 p.m.
ROCHAMBEAU .... May 27, 3 p.m.

J. G. THOMSON ...... 1003 Government St.
L. D. CHETHAM ...... 1102 Government St.
H. E. BLACKWOOD .... N. P. R. R.
C. F. EARLE..Gen. Pass. Agt., G. T. P. R.
W. R. DALE..Gen. Agt., 1200 Douglas St.

THROUGH STEAMERS TO SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

Leave Victoria Fridays 5 p.m., SS. President or Governor. Leave Seattle Tuesdays, 11 a.m., SS. Congress or Queen. Largest, finest passenger steamers.

TO ALASKA

SS. Spokane or City of Seattle leaves Seattle April 30, May 6, 11, 17, 22, 28, calling at Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau and Skagway.

For particulars call on

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., 1117 Wharf St.
J. G. Thomson, 1003 Government St.

THE TIME BALL

The time ball on the Belmont Building will be raised half-mast high at 12:45 p.m., to the top at 12:55 p.m., and will be dropped at 1 p.m. daily.

F. NAPIER DENISON, Superintendent.

The Observatory, Gonzales Heights.

HONOLULU

The Way to Go! Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000 ton American Steamer "Ventura" OCEANIC S.S. CO. 1st Cl. $65.00, 2nd $40.00. Sailings every 21 days. May 2, May 23, June 13

RIG STEAMER FOR SAIL

The old Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney, which formerly operated in the Mexican trade, is now at San Francisco being converted into a windjammer. When the proposed changes are all made the City of Sydney will have scarcely an old distinguishing mark left, save her long, narrow hull and overhanging stern. The engines and boilers are being taken out, and when the vessel strikes the water once more she will be a full-rigged four-masted windjammer.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

OCEAN VESSELS.

Steamers to Arrive

Manila Maru, from Hongkong ..... Apr. 29
Niagara, from Sydney ..... May 4
Ixion, from Hongkong ..... May 6
Sado Maru, from Hong Kong ..... May 6
Empress of Asia, from Hong Kong ..... May 8
Hawaii Maru, from Hongkong ..... May 10
Awa Maru, from Kobe ..... June 20
Monteagle, from Hongkong ..... May 20
Shidzuoka Maru, from Hong Kong ..... May 22
Barrister, from Liverpool ..... May 31
Makura, from Sydney ..... June 1
Mexico Maru, from Hong Kong ..... June 3
Empress of Russia from Hong Kong ..... June 5
Chicago Maru, from Hong Kong ..... June 9
Tamba Maru, from Kobe ..... June 11
Kamakura Maru, from Hong Kong ..... June 14
Awa Maru, from Kobe ..... May 18
Empress of Japan from Hong Kong ..... June 21
Canada Maru, from Hong Kong ..... June 23
Empress of Asia, from Hongkong ..... July 3
Yokohama Maru, from Hongkong ..... July 6
Tamba Maru, from Kobe ..... July 11
Tacoma Maru, from Hongkong ..... July 14
Manila Maru, from Hongkong ..... July 19
Counsellor, from Liverpool ..... July 23

Steamers to Sail

Empress of Japan, for Hong Kong ..... May 4
Tacoma Maru, for Hong Kong ..... May 6
Manila Maru, for Hong Kong ..... May 13
Sado Maru, for Hongkong ..... May 16
Hawaii Maru, from Hong Kong ..... May 22
Awa Maru, for Hong Kong ..... May 26
Shidzuoka Maru, for Hong Kong ..... June 9
Mexico Maru, for Hong Kong ..... June 16
Chicago Maru, for Hong Kong ..... June 23
Kamakura Maru, for Hong Kong ..... June 27

Steamers Sailed

Empress of Japan, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 4
Hawaii Maru, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 6
Awa Maru, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 7
Niagara, for Sydney ..... Mar. 15
Talthybius, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 16
Shidzuoka Maru, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 17
Monteagle, for Hongkong ..... Mar. 21
Mexico Maru, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 24
Chicago Maru, for Hong Kong ..... Mar. 31
Kamakura Maru, for Hong Kong ..... Apr. 4
Canada Maru, for Hongkong ..... Apr. 14
Tamba Maru, for Hongkong ..... Apr. 18
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong ..... Apr. 21
Titan, for Hongkong ..... Apr. 22
Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong ..... April 28

Sailing Ships to Arrive

Philippine, Am. schr ..... From Sydney
Inca, Am. schr ..... From Australia
Golden State, Am. schr ..... From Port Natal

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT VICTORIA

(Pacific Standard Time, for April, 1916)

Date.	Sunrise	Sunset	Date.	Sunrise	Sunset
1–15	[illegible]	[illegible]	16–30	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Observatory, Gonzales Heights, Victoria, B. C.

Smart Salving Work on Steamer Quadra



The above picture was taken at the time of the actual operation of raising the sunken lighthouse tender at the entrance to Nanaimo Harbor. The vessel was raised by means of scows moored on both sides of her, from which steel cables passed under the hull were manipulated.

HANAMETAL RENAMED

Former German Steamer, Recently Outspoken in Orient, Now Known as the Fanny

The former German steamer Hanametal, now on passage from Manila to San Francisco, has been renamed Fanny. She is a vessel of 1,714 tons net register, having been built at Kiel in 1896. She was launched as the Germania, but was later acquired by parties in Manila, renamed Hanametal and placed under the American flag. She is a steel-hulled vessel, 248.4 feet long, 40.1 feet beam and 12.0 feet deep.

Silver Spring Back Bow 3 quarts 50c.

CHANGING OF LIGHTS

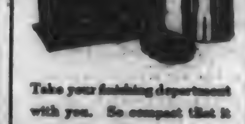
Point Grey Is the First of the Occulting Beacons to Be Changed From Red to White

The Point Grey light is the first of the occulting coast lights to be changed from red to white following the recent decision of the Marine Department with respect to the more important beacons on this coast.

By the first of May it is expected that quite a few beacons will be changed from red to white, their original color, south of Cape Mudge. Others north of the latter point will be changed as quickly as possible.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society — A special meeting of the Victoria Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held in the Alexandra Committee room on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

MADE IN CANADA



Take your finishing department with you. So compact that it may be included in your luggage without inconvenience.

The Kodak Film Tank

enables you to develop your films when you wish—where you will—with the assurance that the results could not have been improved upon.

At your dealer's.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

"CASCARETS" FOR YOUR BOWELS IF HEADACHY, SICK

For biliousness, bad breath, colds, indigestion and constipation.

Enjoy life! Liven your liver and bowels tonight and feel fine.

Your tongue is coated! Look inside your watch cover and see! That's bad business. What have you been eating? What were you drinking? What kind of a lazy chair did you take exercise in? Now don't think it doesn't matter, because its your bowels that talk now every time you open your mouth. That doesn't help your popularity nor your earning capacity. Besides, a person with bad bowels is in a bad way, and a coated tongue or a bad breath are sure signs of bad bowels and poor digestion.

Why don't you get a 10c box of Cascarets at any drug store and give your liver and thirty feet of bowels the nicest, gentlest cleansing they ever experienced? Take one or two Cascarets tonight and wake up feeling fine and fit. All headache, dullness, biliousness, bad breath, stomach sourness, cold and constipation gone—wake up with your head clear, tongue clean, stomach sweet, liver and bowels active, step elastic and complexion rosy.

Cascarets work while you sleep—never gripe or sicken. Cascarets act so gently that you hardly realize you have taken a thorough cathartic. They don't bother you all next day like salts, pills, oil or calomel. Cascarets being perfectly harmless is best children's laxative.

MOTORISTS AROUSED OVER THEFTS OF CARS

Effort to Be Made to Discourage This Form of Crime—Seven Months for Perpetrators.

The theft of two motor cars within a few hours of each other, some days ago, has served to galvanize motor car owners into taking steps that will discourage permanently this form of crime.

There appear to be those in every community who look upon the surreptitious use of another's property, representing often an investment of thousands of dollars, much in the nature of a lark. A prominent jurist of this city called attention last week to the carelessness of such an offence.

The removal of a motor car from the curb, or elsewhere, without the knowledge or consent of the owner, and the subsequent use or disposal of the car, does not come under the Motor Regulations Act. An individual thus charged would be tried for the perpetration of theft according to the sections of the criminal code. If convicted, his minimum sentence is specified in the code as seven months' imprisonment. The free knowledge of this fact would, it is believed, cause the young man who is bubbling over with enthusiasm to such an extent as to be impelled to relieve the pressure through the medium of a "joy ride" at the expense and inconvenience of some motor car owner, to reflect before committing the act. These thrilling little adventures often remain as sparkling remembrances to be matched against the tales of a penny magazine, but there promises to be a sequel rather more formal and much less joyous to the majority of these outings.

Motor car owners realize the necessity of closer co-operation for protection against this contemptible species of annoyance. It is much less difficult to get a conviction for the offence than it is to apprehend the guilty parties in the first instance. At a recent meeting of the executive of the Island Automobile Association the matter was gone into very thoroughly. For months the association has offered a cash reward for information leading to convictions in cases where motors are stolen from members. A more subtle plan has been proposed, which encompasses the entire individual membership of the association, and, it is believed, will effectively bridge the difficulty of apprehending the criminals. There is a feeling among motor car owners throughout the city that some such action must be taken to fully discourage these offences, and many are in the meantime taking advantage of the protection offered by the club.

So many owners in the city of Spokane, have suffered at the hands of motor car thieves recently that more than 2,000 citizens of the city and county met two weeks ago to discuss the matter and offer suggestions as to how best to put a stop to robberies of that nature. It was decided to organize a protective association, a pledge being circulated, the signing of which was a promise to co-operate with the authorities in an effort to put an end the annoyance.

ROAD BULLETINS

Compiled by the Island Automobile Association

Island Highway—All roads in splendid condition.

Canadian Highway—Roads in splendid condition.

Pacific Highway—Reported fine.

Victoria and Vicinity — Roads in Saanich beyond paving only fair, in some places in poor shape. Both roads to Sooke Harbor in fine shape. Between Sooke and Jordan River, good.

Alberni to Great Central Lake—Still some snow on the road.

OVERLANDS IN LEAD

According to figures just issued by officials in the State of Washington, the Overland cars outnumber all classes of motor cars from the $400 to the $6,000 classes in that commonwealth. From January 1 to March 1 the Overland registered more cars than its three nearest competitors combined.

HIGH COST OF MATERIALS HITS MOTOR CAR MAKERS

An interesting comparison of the prices of material before the great European war and at present has been announced by the engineering department of the Maxwell Motor Company. In one instance, a metal used in the construction of Maxwell cars has taken the enormous jump of 718 per cent, and no metal on the list shows less than a 47 per cent increase.

Iro nand steel have also jumped in proportion, the lowest increase being 21 per cent, while the high figure, for plates shows a rise of 104 per cent. The increase in the price of pig iron range from $1 to 48 per cent.

"If the Maxwell Company had not contracted for materials in large quantities, due to its enormous production of more than 100,000 cars for the current year, it would be forced to follow the lead of other motor car manufacturers," said T. J. Toner, Pacific Coast manager of Maxwell interests. "Even as it is, overhead expenses must be carefully watched, because the policy of the Company is naturally bent on keeping up its high standard as to product."

"Recent advices from Pittsburg show that prices are still on the upward trend. A carload of ferro-manganese, a steel alloy, was sold on the basis of $1,000 a ton, which is a record price. Forging billets were sold on the same occasion for $485 a ton, which was a jump of $486 a ton over the price previously reported."

JAMMING BRAKES IS DETRIMENT TO TIRES

Brakes should always be applied gently, and unless it is absolutely necessary to pull up your car within a short distance, the car should be stopped as gradually as possible.

Another important point in driving is the proper manipulation of the clutch. In starting never slip in the clutch suddenly, with a jerk, but quietly and easily, in this way protecting the mechanism of the car as well as the tires.

Corners should always be taken carefully at reduced speed, regulating the speed to round the turn with little or no use of brakes. As a last word, it should always be remembered that tires are rubber and canvas, and not steel, and that to get the maximum tire service the tires should be treated properly.

TO SHOW OWNERS GASOLINE ECONOMY

Motor Owners Enroll Our Expert to Teach Buyers How to Get More Mileage

Acting on the theory that many a gallon of gasoline is wasted by the average motor car owner in the course of a year, the Studebaker Corporation recently carried on a number of tests in all sections of the country among owners of Studebaker cars.

The results of these nation-wide tests, first made known, has resulted in greatly increased mileage in many cases. Averages of sixteen and eighteen miles per gallon have been secured from the four-cylinder models, while the six-cylinder cars have produced fifteen miles per gallon uniformly.

In actual operation, the Studebaker plan works like this: An expert calling on an owner who is not getting maximum mileage first disconnects the regular gasoline supply and attaches an auxiliary tank containing one gallon. The owner then takes the wheel and drives a few miles, the expert at his side making mental notes all the while. At the end of the trip the amount of gasoline used is measured.

The expert then relieves the owner in command. Before starting out he adjusts the carburetor and any other features of mechanism that need adjusting in order to secure greatest possible economy in operation. The expert then drives the car and drives it properly, explaining the owner's faults to him all the while.

Reports show in most cases that the owner did not have his carburetor adjusted to best advantage. In other cases he might have had a tendency to leave the motor running while away from his car for a considerable length of time. In still other instances his fault might be in speeding up the motor and "riding" the clutch when "a shift of gears would have been the logical and economical method. Spark plugs may be dirty or the motor may have been otherwise left neglected.

"American motor car owners have been accustomed to low-priced gasoline so long that they have become careless and wasteful," says Mr. R. T. Hodgkins, general sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation. "We can learn a lesson in gasoline economy from motorists in foreign countries where they pay 65c to $1 a gallon for gas in some places, and as a consequence they guard zealously against extravagance in running their cars.

"I do not wish to enter a defence of the present price of gasoline I would like to see it come down, and believe it is bound to do so. But for their part, motor car owners have an opportunity to practice thrift in the use of gasoline.

"The reading and observation of the advice laid down in instruction books will help a lot. Our desire to impress this point upon owners. They also urge Studebaker users to feel free at any time to come in for advice on how to increase the mileage per gallon.

"As a result of the campaign of education which we have carried on among owners, letters have come to us to us from owners all over the country telling us how they have boosted their mileage by simply taking care of their cars. Keeping them tuned up to the highest economy pitch, and practising common sense in driving."

Wherever Fancy Dictates



Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, of Victoria, seen taking a short cut over a trestle with their Overland car while on an outing in the vicinity of Sooke

CHALMERS SPEAKS OF NEWSPAPER AID

Says Success of Motor Car Industry Is Largely Due to Fine Co-operation of Press —Value of Advertising.

Mr. Hugh Chalmers, president of the Chalmers Motor Co., recently said in San Francisco:

To my mind no single factor in the development of the motor car industry has played so important a part as the American newspaper and the intelligent class of men who direct the policies of Uncle Sam's big dailies. I can say, with all conviction, that without the far-sighted and generous policy of co-operation which the American press adopted toward the motor car business from the very beginning, this business would never have attained its present proud rank as the third largest industry in the country.

In the pioneer days of the motor car industry the motor occupied much the same position as the aeroplane fills today in the public mind. People flocked to the little mile and a half dirt tracks to see the new gasoline monsters skid around the oval at the dizzy pace of forty miles an hour. The Vanderbilt cup race on Long Island was the big sporting event of the year. A few score of super-rich attended in imported cars, but the thousands of spectators who came out on the local trains to watch the new-fangled racing creations perform entertained but slight hope of ever riding in a carriage not drawn by horses.

Every Day Utility.

From the position of a hippodrome creation and the expensive toy of millionaires, the motor car has evolved in the short space of fifteen years to an everyday utility, driven by recruits from every walk of life, ranging from the butcher's errand boy to the Wall Street banker. With tremendously increased production and improved manufacturing methods, prices have steadily receded to a point where the man of only moderate circumstances can enjoy the full pleasures and benefits of motoring without stinting himself in any way.

During this period the consistency with which the newspapers have constantly put forward the interests of the motor car business has been one of the greatest tributes to the growth of broadminded policies in this country. Twenty years ago if only a favorable reference to an article of merchandise had appeared in the news columns of an American paper of reputation the editor-in-chief would have torn his hair and thrust the offending reporter into outer darkness.

Publicity Gladly Given

Today news of the industry is given intelligent treatment because the men higher up realize that millions of readers to whom the motor car is a daily experience are really interested in the new developments of the business. New cars incorporating advanced ideas—mechanically or otherwise—are illustrated in the biggest papers in the country. Changes in design, method of production, new types of motor, changes in organization are all treated in a breezy and attention-compelling manner found to appeal to the average reader.

Results have been two-fold. A tremendous impulse has been given the great out of doors movement, thousands of motor car owners getting away from the city's environs on week-end trips to obtain endless benefits from the fresh air of the countryside. Then, too, as industry has spread into being, giving cheap, healthful employment to thousands of workers at wages never before equalled in the history of the country.

Value of Advertising

As to our belief in the value of the newspaper as a education, our plans for the coming year's advertising will convey our views along that line. We will use before January, 1917, some 30,000,000 lines of space in some 1,400 American newspapers to carry the Chalmers message to the 20,000,000 or more prospects in this country. I say prospects because that is the reputed population of this country, and we regard every man, woman and child in the United States as a potential prospect for some type of motor car. We may not sell them a Chalmers car, but we will carry across the broad conviction that to own a motor car is a very desirable thing, and in so doing will be merely carrying out the far-sighted policy of co-operation so well exemplified by the newspapers in their educational campaign of the past decade.

LIGHT MACHINES ARE POPULAR

Mr. E. J. Cameron, Local Distributor of Saxon Cars, Tells of Construction Which Appeals to Public

"Light weight in motor cars is becoming more and more an attraction to the motorists," according to Mr. E. J. Cameron, while discussing the Saxon's popularity.

"The weight of an automobile is the thing that people ask first concerning any car.

"When the light cars began to go through the places where the big cars stuck, the public sat up and took notice. When the light cars continued to operate with their same power and reliability after trips over roads that were considered impassable, the theories that this kind of travel would ruin a light car were dispelled and the public began to see that it is possible to construct a light motor car which has the endurance of the old-time heavy automobile.

"No motorist, much as he may enjoy the idea of driving a car of the size that makes it comparable to a traction engine, likes to be marooned in a muddy road and have to call on a team of horses to get him out. Neither does he like to have to route his country touring with a view to the road over which he must ride and not the scenery that he wants to view.

"Like every man, he wants what he wants when he wants it. And the way for him to get that in motoring is to have a light yet durable car, with a motor of power that can carry him over the worst roads in an easy manner."

PREMATURE TIRE LOSS IS DUE TO INFLATION

It is estimated that over 12,000,000 motor car tires are consumed in a year. Of this number now in existence, the Goodrich factories in 1915 produced nearly 3,000,000.

"Probably 75 per cent of the tires that go to the scrap pile prematurely," states The Goodrich Magazine, "have been weakened through under-inflation or overloading."

Lima is practically the only place in Peru where motor vehicles are used, and 200 motor cars is a liberal estimate of the number. The majority of these are in the taxicab service and are of American make. The private cars, as a rule, are of European make. The streets are narrow and not well paved. Outside of the city there are practically no roads on which motor cars can be run. There is only one electric vehicle in Lima and probably in the entire republic, so far as can be learned. Very few of the stores of Lima have delivery wagon service, and there is only one motor in this service.

While putting on nuts and bolts it is an excellent preventive of rust to rub on them a little graphite. When this is done you have taken out an insurance policy against sticking nuts.

SAXON "SIX"

A Big Touring Car for Five People

Units of Construction Best That Money Can Buy

Timken axles and bearings are used throughout the Saxon "Six." It would be a hard task, indeed, to give the motor buying public a better impression of Timken axles than they already have. Timken axles have been so universally used on the higher-priced cars and have always proved their worth in such good fashion, that the mere fact that Timken axles are used in the Saxon "Six" assures the prospect that he is getting the best axles that can be had, regardless of what he pays for them.

Riding comfort and steadiness in the Saxon "Six" is provided by vanadium steel springs of the modern cantilever type—found elsewhere only in much higher-priced cars—the newest and best spring suspension known.

The Saxon clutch is of the dry plate type, constructed of the very best materials. Dry plate clutches are used on most of the higher-priced cars.

Tires are unusually large. Wheels are of the artillery type, best grade hickory; rims demountable.

The Saxon "Six" is driven by Helical Bevel Gears. This type of drive is conceded by foremost engineers in the country to be upon of the best and surely the most quiet type of driving gear known. This is just another feature of Saxon construction that tends towards quality and refinement at popular price.

In every feature the Saxon "Six" embodies what engineers concede to be the best principles of automobile design. It is modern in every detail, yet thoroughly tried and proved.

INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF

SAXON 6 TOURING CAR $1,250
SAXON 6 ROADSTER $1,250

SAXON 4-CYLINDER ROADSTER. Fully equipped with special high-grade Saxon top, quick-acting storm curtains which completely enclose the passenger compartment when needed, ventilating windshield, head lamps, side lights, 28x3-inch tires, jack, pump, and full set of tools. Price fully equipped, $595. Price with electric starter and lights $660

The Only Modern Roadster at Its Price

With its three-speed transmission—Timken axles—improved high speed motor—handsome streamline body—ventilating windshield—adjustable control pedals—and other high-grade features.

With these cars you get a year's guarantee. We do all repairs and replace all parts absolutely free for twelve months from date of purchase.

E. J. CAMERON

1012 Yates Street Phone 5045

We Make a Specialty of LINING BRAKES

Work and Material Guaranteed

REVERCOMB Motor Company

933 Yates Street Phone 4919

STORAGE - - - REPAIRS

Fred Wagner Pathfinder Car at Campbell River



Were it not for the fact that the reported resignation of Mr. Frederick Wagner from the staff of The Seattle Times is going to take him to a similar position on a Los Angeles paper, and that with him there will go to the South a keen interest and intimate knowledge of the attractiveness of the Island's highways, the news would be received with keen regret in this city. The personality of Fred. Wagner is no better expressed than by the Motor Section of The Seattle Times, of which he was the editor. His is the case of the messenger boy who made good. He is a Times product. Entering the news room of that paper as a messenger, he speedily climbed up through the successive advancements, gaining an advertising experience on the way, until he was eventually put in charge of the advertising and the reporting and editing of the Motor Section. Fred. Wagner will be remembered in Victoria, outside the innumerable friends his genial, gentlemanly characteristics made for him while here, for the splendid series of illustrated page articles which he printed in The Times last Summer, following a pathfinding tour of the Vancouver Island highways. The value of those unsolicited tributes to the attractiveness of the Island roadways is inestimable, when considered alone from the point of the attention which they drew this way from among motor car enthusiasts along the Coast.

CHALMERS SALES SHOW RECORD BUSINESS

Cars Worth $3,000,000 Were Shipped in March — Demand Is Now Greater Than Ever

Following the recent announcement of a $40 rise in the price of Chalmers Six-30 touring cars, officials of the Chalmers Motor Company have released figures indicating the greatest year's business in the history of the company.

"During the twenty-seven working days of March we shipped cars valued at $3,000,000," said Mr. Paul Smith, vice president in charge of the selling division.

"On March 31 cars valued at close to $200,000 were shipped, marking the largest single day's shipment of cars since the organization of the company. Although we have established new production and sales records in the last three months, and the Chalmers plant is on a day and night schedule, we are entering the month of April with $9,000,000 in unfilled orders still ahead of us. The biggest year in the Chalmers history is already an assured fact."

Prediction of higher prices made by Mr. Hugh Chalmers in January have been fulfilled by the raise in price of Chalmers Six-30 models, effective April 15; the touring car price has been increased from $1,060 to $1,100, the roadster from $1,060 to $1,070. It is interesting to note that sales on the Six-40 model, on which the price was raised March 1, have shown a big increase over any previous month since this car was first brought out.

In connection with the expansion of Chalmers business, no feature has stood out more prominently than the increase in Chalmers dealer representation. Since the announcement of the Chalmers Six-30 more than 500 of the most prominent dealers and distributors in the United States have taken on the line, with the result that the Chalmers cars are sold in more than 1,000 cities and towns in the United States.



—give us a chance to PROVE its superiority

A CHANCE is all that this SERIES 17 Studebaker FOUR needs—for if you'll let us give you a demonstration the car itself will do all the talking that's necessary to PROVE its superiority in the 4-cylinder market.

It will prove its superiority in POWER on the hills for you—show you what that FORTY horse power Studebaker motor can do—show you speed and flexibility, ease of control that makes it a fine car for a woman to drive.

It will show you what COMFORT really means—roominess for SEVEN full-grown passengers—and riding-ease that few cars can rival and none excel. And your own eyes will tell you the quality that has been built into this car in the great Studebaker plants at Walkerville.

Why not come in and get a demonstration today. There isn't a 4-cylinder car on the market that offers such GREAT value as this Studebaker—and a demonstration will show you WHY. Anytime that's convenient.

Four-Cylinder Models
Touring Car, 7-Passenger $1250
Roadster, 2-Passenger 1250
Landau-Sedan, 7-Passenger 1850

Six-Cylinder Models
Touring Car, 7-Passenger $1685
Roadster, 2-Passenger 1685
Landau-Sedan, 7-Passenger 1985

F. O. B. Walkerville

STUDEBAKER
Walkerville, Canada

Jameson, Rolfe & Willis Co.

Corner Courtney and Gordon Streets Phone 2268

GREAT OAK GREW FROM SMALL ACORN

Story of Wagon Shop Which Became the Largest Motor Car Factory in the British Empire.

(From Ford Times)

Back in 1903, adjoining the town of Walkerville, Ontario, was a concern called the Walkerville Wagon Company.

The building in which the wagons were built was a small, unpretentious one of red brick, and a complete circuit of the building would occupy about two minutes, yet in this little building was built the first Canadian Ford car.

How this little wagon shop developed into the largest motor car factory in the British Empire within the short space of eleven years is one of the most interesting stories in the world of business.

Where this little shop stood there stands today a vast factory having a floor space of over 435,000 square feet. From a staff of workmen comprising a dozen men there are today over 3,000 men employed. From a little group of some half-dozen or more homes, there is today a thriving, prosperous town, containing hundreds of well-built cottages and handsome residences.

And to the Ford car and to the men who have guided the destinies of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is due this tremendous growth and progress which have made Ford, Ontario, one of the industrial show places of Canada.

Here are the highest paid mechanics in the Empire, who put their best into the building of a car that has won its way into the confidence of the Canadian public.

Here are hundreds of factory machines which are marvels of the industrial world, designed by Ford engineers.

Machines Always Busy

Many of them would do the work of an ordinary sized motor car company in a week or so, but because of the demand for Ford cars they are kept busy the year round.

Here workmen are busily engaged in making additions so that the production of cars may keep pace with the demand. There never has been a time since the war began when gangs of men were not at work expanding the plant, literally building for the future.

Look in at the power plant and you will see two monster 650 horse-power gas engines. What a contrast to the early days, when the factory power was derived from the hind wheel of a Model C car!

In the immense heat treatment plant, vanandium steel, the most expensive and best of steels, is heat-treated the Ford way. Here each part is especially prepared for the stress and strain it will have to withstand in the completed car.

The machine shop contains many wonderful sights for the visitor. There are long rows of very expensive gear-cutting machines. And there is the great machine that mills 45 cylinders at one time! And another that drills 45 holes at once in a cylinder casting from sides, top and bottom. Marvelous speed and equally marvellous accuracy! In all, it has been estimated there are over 17,000 people dependent on the Canadian Ford plant for their support.

In this plant the Ford car is constructed practically in its entirety—even the steel, as mentioned above, is refined here.

"Made in Canada"

Furthermore, and here is a record rarely found in other Canadian factories, all but a negligible quantity of the material used in the making of the Canadian Ford is bought right here in Canada. Few products can lay claim to being as strictly "Made in Canada" as the Ford motor car.

Consider what this means to Canadian industry when it includes such immense purchases as 35,000 tons of steel, 1,500 tons of brass, etc., 150,000 wheels, 200,000 lamps, and other materials in proportion. Practically the entire output of several large Canadian factories employing hundreds of workmen is taken by the Ford plant at Ford, Ontario.

But great as this influence is for the increased prosperity of the Empire, it does not stop there. All over the Empire are Ford Dealers who are important factors in increasing the wealth and prosperity of their communities.

The spirit of faith in the future that has prompted the Ford Canadian Company to proceed with a policy of full-speed ahead in times that have seemed to many to require the use of extraordinary caution and conservatism, is a happy, progressive, enthusiastic spirit that is radiated in every city or town of any size in the whole Dominion and in the Empire over the seas, through the Ford dealer whom you will find there.

Besides this, there are nine branches in Canada and one in Melbourne, Australia, four of which have been built since the war began at a cost of over $1,000,000, that are powerful accessories to these dealers in being elements of first importance in adding wealth and progress of the nation.

But, phenomenal as the development of the Ford plant has been, its great success was not attained without its share of great difficulties.

The first three years of its existence were somewhat precarious. The first car was not shipped from the factory until six months after the company was organized. At the present rate, 24,000 cars would have been shipped in that time.

Industry Grew Fast

The first main building was a two-and-a-half story brick structure and the entire plant occupied about one acre of ground. The machinery consisted of one solitary drill press.

But from 1910 on the business increased so fast that it was difficult for the plant capacity to keep pace with the sales, and additional buildings and equipment were constantly being constructed and installed.

In 1911 the output was 2,400 cars; in 1912, 6,300 cars were built, and so on up to this year's estimated production of 40,000 cars.

The executives of the Canadian Ford company were not daunted by the war. They were so thoroughly Canadian in their ideals that they take the prosperity of Canada and the triumph of Britain and her Allies as accomplished facts.

No steps have been made in their plans for progress—not the slightest hesitation has been evidenced on account of the war in developing this great Canadian plant to its highest degree of efficiency.

As evidence of this, $625,000 has been spent on new buildings at Ford, Ont.; $1,000,000 has been spent on equipment; over $1,000,000 were expended on branches in four Canadian cities, and 900 men have been added to the pay-roll—all this in a belligerent country during the progress of the greatest war the world has ever seen.

In addition, the price of the Ford car has been reduced $130 since that memorable August 1, 1914.

So, then, this is the story of the wagon shop that became the great Canadian Ford plant—an industry that is proud to say that it builds its product from Canadian material, with Canadian workmen, and that backs its Canadian patriotism with its hard cash.

VICTORIA IN 1860

By Edgar Fawcett

Some ten years ago I came across the following account of Victoria told by an American, who was one of the many who came from all over the United States from 1858 to 1860. It will, I think, be interesting.

Landing at Esquimalt in May, 1860, from the steamer Pacific, Capt. Staples, having previously entered the Columbia River, which having a booming freshet, the water up to the doorsills at Astoria, finally arrived at Portland, a scattering built town of three or four streets paralleling the river, fringed with wooden sidewalks and covered with unparalleled mud. Our three days' stay in this, at the time, repulsive place was uneventful. In fact, Portland then had the appearance of never having had an event, but latent forces were moving that were soon to make her the commercial centre of the northwest, a position she held for many years without a rival. Arriving, as mentioned, in Queen Victoria's dominions, where everybody except the business man and office holders in San Francisco were off for the famous mine on lower Fraser River, of which so much "hot air" had been emitted by newspapers and so many lies had been told by steamer men and others interested in a rush, we found Victoria (in Summer so beautiful since) was like Portland in its embryotic formative condition; the old Hudson Bay post, surrounded by a high picket fence, occupying the heart of the town; only some half dozen brick buildings yet erected, the fluctuating population of fortune-hunters leaving for the mainland, their places filled by new arrivals from California. The first movement of treasure hunters to the north was really the beginning of that sturdy stream of people and traffic that have resulted in the quickest building of Empire and most rapid development of all lines of civilised progress.

Victoria in 1860.

Victoria in 1860 had a number of stores and two banks. The business of the place was largely in the hands of the Americans, who formed the largest part of the population. Of course, the saloon was ever present, but here British laws held thousands of unruly men in perfect order and Judge Pemberton, the police magistrate, had a name to be feared and respected. In defence, however, of stringent regulations and severe punishment, the sale of intoxicants to Indians, of whom some 2,000 lived in or near the city, was a very profitable calling for the unscrupulous, as was also smuggling, but the chain-gang was the offender's punishment in most cases. To prevent smuggling, it was necessary at times to call on naval forces for assistance, resulting in often having a large chain-gang, whose work gave the city its fine streets and suburban roads.

"A Northwest Newport."

The Victoria of the present day, some think, is one of the prettiest and most picturesque places in the northwest, and as a home town every way desirable. Its lovely homes, fine public buildings, and everywhere the English love of ornamental shrubbery and flowers, with all Summer the breathing of the northwest trade winds up Fuca Straits; last, the fine views, especially of the American shore, and cloud pictures, which may occasionally be seen there as the vapors rise towards the peaks of the majestic Olympics, which fringe from east to west in their whole length the straits of Juan de Fuca. The coming of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and making its terminal at Vancouver, on the mainland, deflected much business interest from Victoria, but such loss may perhaps be made up in time by its unequalled position as a seaside Summer resort, a northwest Newport, having advantages of nearness to wild nature that no eastern or European locality can offer.

With a small vessel engaging in Indian trade, we got acquainted with the tribes as far north as Stikeen River, doing fairly well. Several small crafts were, much to the disgust of the Hudson's Bay Company, engaged in this business. My good friends, Drs. Tolmie and Tuzo, reminding me of trespass on company's rights. Most of these old servants of the company are long since deceased. The great Hudson Bay Company, a most perfectly organized and equipped concern; one where the word "watered stock" was unknown, whose first member, if I have been rightly informed, was a prince of the blood, "Prince Rupert," forsaking their last location, Nisqually, in American territory, founded somewhere in the 40's the trading station on Vancouver Island, naming it Victoria. From these headquarters smaller posts far to the north and in the interior were supplied with all the necessities of Indian trade, the steamers Beaver and Otter cruising the coasts, settling disputes, trading, carrying supplies, etc. The Beaver, 'twas said, was the first steamer that had entered the Pacific Ocean, coming from England around Cape Horn. No organization could have had a more honest service than servants of this company gave. The young Englishman or Scotchman, mostly Scotch, leaving his European home to enter the wilds of Northwest America in subaltern position, which through perils and privation, continued for years at absurdly small salary, promotion coming only when his brown locks became tinged with grey had after all an ambition, which was, by good grace of the company, to become a chief trader, owner perhaps of a little company stock. In such position he might be at times manager of some isolated trading post, simply supervising its routine. He did no trading personally; his word was law. At one time Capt. McNeil, of Scotch descent, the only Hudson Bay man of American antecedents, who had come in his trading vessel, and making such inroads on the company's monopoly that they bought him out, became a chief trader, in which capacity one, at Fort Rupert, North Vancouver Island, the post was attacked by Indians. Anchored here at one time, I was given a reason for the peculiar clearing of maybe a mile about the post. The post, as usual, was surrounded by a high picket fence, within which was storehouses, residence of officials, etc. The Indians decided to capture this outfit, so squatting behind nearby trees, with their cheap Hudson Bay muskets, kept up a lively fire until ammunition giving out, they sent a delegation to make peace. The beleaguered garrison had paid but slight attention to hostilities, and this troubled them. Meeting Capt. McNeil they told him how they hated war and loved white men, especially Hudson Bay men, and if he would sell them some ammunition they would make him a chief, with all appurtenances, wives and canoes, etc., hereto appertaining. McNeil pointed to a storehouse saying it was full of powder, gun flints and ball, and he would be delighted to exchange for all the furs they had. "Then," said he, "if you still feel mad, why let the war go on. You don't bother us any." The audacious bluff was too much for them; sweet peace has brooded here since—nothing more sanguinary than killing and eating a slave occasionally on state occasions. The Fort Ruperts were said to be notorious cannibals.

Sir James Douglas.

The words, "the Company," in these early times conveyed an impression of power and authority, with ability to enforce its decrees. The natives were imbued with ideas of company power. For all along the coast to the Polar Sea and far interior points were found their stockades, storehouses, batteaux and French voyageurs. These old servants of the company were a splendid set of men, plain and practical, scorning luxuries, excepting now and then a hot Scotch, and Sir James Douglas a chief worthy of them. Old Jimmy, as the miners, with whom he was popular, loved to call him, was one of the grandest figures in uniform, which he wore when, in the '60's, at the end of their hundred years charter, he became an Imperial colonial governor. Ever kindly and approachable, a simple dignity that gained the respect and love of the American miners, whom he liked to be with and talk to. He began life out here as a company clerk at perhaps $100 a year. The company's charter, existing for 100 years, expired in the '60's, the Imperial Government taking charge. We helped pull down the picket bastion in the heart of Victoria, the last emblem of company authority.

A powerful fleet lay at Esquimalt in early days. Its commander, Lord Dundas, K. C. B., was curious to see those uncouth chaps, Caribou miners, &c, with Sir James Douglas, and other officials, servants, etc., the cavalcade took its way over the long road to the delight of the boys, finally reaching that rich section, Williams Creek. Of course every day new wonders met the gaze of these old sea dogs, grand views, noisy cataracts, lofty peaks, as they steered their wandering canvass, now larboard, now starboard, then tiller amidship, as the inequalities of the road demanded, but they got there finally. Miners effusively hospitable, everything was done that could promote the distinguished party's enjoyment. Frequently dropped in a bucket to the bottom of a shaft, given candles, they could see the pay dirt "in place," the generous fellows giving them many a nugget, with much explanatory matter.

Miners as "Romancers."

A remarkable thing attaches to a miner's avocation. No matter how strictly truthful one may be on the "outside," when on the "inside," or in the mine, he becomes a romancer of the first water. This rule is not universal, but it is fairly well lived up to, and can hold its own even with the timber man, who we have always with us and who wants to sell. The admiral and governor had a great time in Caribou, with notebook in hand, inquiring of the yield of this or that claim, the owners usually answering, "Well, not doing much this season (the water or something bothering); only taking out $30,000 or $75,000 a day, but expect much better when we get regularly to work." His lordship was impressed with the idea that he was among a lot of millionaires, and wrote home to England about it, good fellow that he was, not at all being put out at being called a "Cap," and many invitations to come over to the "shebang" and have a squire meal. These banquets were gotten up regardless of cost; all canned grub, of course, well boiled coffee and a splendid loaf. "Bill baked between two gold pans." "Say, Cap, you can talk about your chefs, but our Bill is the chap when it comes to cooking. Why a mouthful of Bill's beans would draw tears to your eyes. No use talking, he's the best cook this side of Last Chance Creek. Did you ever live on beans straight? No? Why, that feller and me was snowed up on the Chandelour for five months. All we had was ground hog and beans, and we got so fat it was really disagreeable sleeping; the blankets would not cover us up. The quicksilver froze up, so you can bet your life it was tolerably cold. One of us would sit up and whittle kindling wood and swear while the other slept. Lots of ground hogs up there."

On leaving Cariboo, the admiral invited his entertainers to visit him on his flagship when they came out in the Fall. Many of the boys had never seen a ship or salt water, having come overland from interior states and territories to the mines, but it had become a habit to come to Victoria and the Sound to Winter, this custom giving to parts of the city an appearance of a town of shanties for many miners preferred this to hotel life.

Dining With an Admiral

Concluding to accept Lord Dundas' invitation, the miners arrayed themselves in proper manner in full dress, black pants tucked in long legged boots, glorious fancy flannel shirts, impressive display of nugget pins, with a profusion of watch chains and other hardware. Chartering two of Parker's omnibuses, they started for Esquimalt to dine with the admiral, inspect the fleet, etc. They were met at the gangway by the guard, who presented arms, the officer bowing them into the cabin with astonishing ceremony. The meeting with "Cap" was more than cordial, one slapping him on the back in a chummy way, expressing surprise at the funny house he bunked in, looking on the liveried servants as high-rank officers. "Say old man, ain't you coming to see us any more? Struck it rich on Grouse Creek just after you left. Come up and bring the whole gang. "We'll have fresh beef and oysters next Summer, and my partner, Bill Maddox, is cook. Talk about your rising-biscuits; beats the limit." Orders were given to show them from truck to keelson. Great surprise was expressed that the ship was hollow, and she didn't turn over when the great sails were full of wind. Dinner being announced, the rush must have alarmed the wall-drilled waiters; but, being seated, the admiral in full uniform at the head of the table, Tom Jenkins remarked: "Old man, you'll have to call this feed supper, because its past five o'clock." 'Twas a fine repast, and ending, cigars were passed, though some preferred cobb pipes. Then a tray was circulated with a request for cards, his lordship wanting names of his interesting visitors, when some one, thinking of other matters, remarked that he had forgotten to bring along a deck, but if the old man wanted to play poker he would send to shore and get one. After the visit the boys got on so very chummy and familiar in manner that the admiral, when in the city, was compelled to keep shy of stentorian invitations. Those were joyous times for Victoria. Money was easy, no rival shadow obscured her future; mining, and indeed all resources, yet scarcely touched.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL IS WELL RECEIVED

Major-General F. L. Lessard, C. B., of Canada, Makes Impression in London—Active in Public Functions.

Attention has been directed lately to Major-General Francois Louis Lessard, C. B., Inspector General of the Dominion Militia, who has been on an unofficial, but not therefore unimportant visit to Great Britain. Some of the London papers were attracted by the presence of this experienced and highly trained French-Canadian military officer as chairman of the annual meeting of the British Seamen's Hospital Society. The grace and heartiness with which he participated in public and social functions have been widely commented upon.

Although born in Quebec fifty-five years ago, and educated commercially in Quebec colleges, the general has lived and is very well known as an enlightened liberal minded gentleman in Montreal and Toronto. In 1880, he joined the now defunct Queen's Own Hussars of Quebec, then commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Forsyth, but, two years later, attached himself to the gunners, by joining the Garrison Artillery. Just at the outbreak of the second Riel troubles, he joined the 65th Regiment of Infantry at Montreal. He served in the North-West Rebellion, and, after service in the Cavalry Corps, accompanied and finally commanded the Dragoons in the South African War. He was also attached to the staff of the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Division, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the brevet of colonel, C. B., and Queen's Medal with five clasps. General Lessard, who was appointed A. D. C. to the Governor-General in 1908, has been successively Inspector of Cavalry, Commandant of the Royal School of Cavalry, Adjutant-General, G. O. C. 2nd Divisional Area, and Inspector-General for Eastern Canada before receiving his present appointment.

Not many men have had a finer all round technical military training, and, as a soldier, he is held in very high esteem.

He is married to a lady of English descent, the daughter of Mr. T. C. Lee, of Quebec, and has three daughters. He was an expert polo player before his official duties pressed too heavily upon him to afford time necessary for practice, and is one of the finest horsemen in Canada.

Wearing of the Green.

The earliest reference to the wearing of the green appears to be that in the journal of an English visitor to Ireland in Charles II.'s time, Thomas Dineley. He says: "The seventeenth day of March yearly is St. Patrick's, an immovable feast, when ye Irish of all stations and conditions weare crosses in their hats, some of pine, some of green ribbon, and the vulgar superstitiously wear shamrogues, three-leaved grass which they likewise eat (they say) to cause a sweet breath. The common people and servants also demand their Patrick's groat of their masters, which they goe expressly to town, though half a dozen miles off, to spend, where sometimes it amounts to a piece of 8 or cobb a-piece, and very few of the sealous are found sober at night."

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GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

PREDICTS GERMAN FLEET WILL COME OUT

Rotterdam Correspondent Says Super-Submarine Is Weapon With Which Enemy Hopes to Strike Effectively.

(By James Dunn)

Germany's canal-bound fleet is preparing to move.

For many weeks I have been receiving information, and now I am able to state that the vaunted High Sea Fleet is to make an attempt to justify its proud title. I learn that the famous toast of "The Day," of which we have heard little during the war, is being drunk with an enthusiasm that heralds imminent action.

The question will at once be asked: Why should the German fleet accept battle now after refusing to fight for nineteen months? What has happened in the meantime to give her admirals greater confidence and to endow her ships with greater power? What miracles of organization, what triumphs of invention, have occurred to send the German High Sea Fleet to do battle with the mightiest navy of all time?

The answer to these questions is as simple as a sum in subtraction.

The German navy is going to fight because it was built to fight.

Acting on the theory that if she loses the war Germany will lose her fleet, German statesmen naturally take the view that if the fleet is to be lost its destruction must first cost the enemy enormous sacrifice. "No German ship shall surrender" is the unwritten order of the higher command. But the Germans will not sacrifice their prized fleet merely for the sake of national sentiment; they will not send their ships to destruction in the North Sea merely to save themselves the humiliation of seeing them towed out of the Kiel Canal. That is not the German way. The German naval staff are about to challenge Britain's naval supremacy, because they think they can deal that supremacy a severe if not a deadly blow. True, the increasing effect of the blockade, the internal unrest, and the military menace of the Allies have undoubtedly had an influence on naval policy. But these have not decided that policy; they have only stimulated it.

The New Submarines

There is not a German in Germany who does not believe that behind the guards of Wilhelmshaven terrible weapons are being forged in secret for use against England.

From this superstitious faith in the unknown, from the veneration of the German war machine come those fantastic tales of weird and wonderful inventions which find their way into neutral papers. I do not believe—and I have some ground for my scepticism—in 17in. guns and unsinkable battleships. I do not believe the stories of extraordinary discoveries in magnetic power applied to mines and torpedoes. I do not believe in the invention of impregnable floating forts; but I do firmly and sincerely believe that the German Marine Staff have since the war been perfecting and enlarging the engines of destruction ready to their hands.

Many people in England are apt to smile over Germany's attack of "submarinitis." Remarking that so far Germany's submarine warfare has practically proved a failure, they are inclined to pooh-pooh any further German enterprise in under-sea craft. But the Germans have learned a lesson in defeat, and, despite many sinkings and trappings, they have not lost confidence in the submarine. The super-submarine is the weapon with which Germany hopes to strike effectively at our peerless navy.

Germany now possesses submarines of a power and displacement undreamt of at the outbreak of war. It is claimed for these monster craft that they can voyage as far as India, independent of any aid from friendly store-ship or secret depot. My information about these submarines cannot be disregarded as idle gossip. In their building, men have been kept at work in gangs night and day for months. Payment by the hour has been suspended, economic propaganda of all kinds has been prohibited, and the best German inventive and constructive minds have been employed on the perfecting of a huge flotilla of submarines. Fortunately the German Marine Staff is faced with a serious handicap. They have the iron, the steel, the workshops, and the skilled workmen to build the submarines, but they have not sufficient sailors to man them.

The Lack of Crews

The German loss in submarines during the last few months has been greater than the German Admiralty cares to confess.

They do not so much mind the loss of the U-boats as the loss of their trained crews. With their system of short service, the Germans cannot turn out sailors of first-class quality, and if this is seen in manning battleship and cruiser crews it is more apparent in the men called to exercise rare technical knowledge and remarkable physical endurance in the cramped chambers of a submarine. Nevertheless, crews from the coast towns and villages are being trained speedily and efficiently within the limits of the German war machine.

Signs of German naval activity have been reported by Dutch fishermen during the last few days. On several occasions a squadron of German cruisers, escorted by destroyers and accompanied by mine-layers, has been seen off the northern Dutch coast. Last week-end one of my correspondents saw a large force of marines leaving Hamburg for Kiel. "Many were old or oldish men," he says, "and I was struck by their sad faces and general air of depression."

Hamburg stakes its existence on the German Fleet. In this city of distress and decay, Britain and the British navy are feared and hated with a fervour and intensity not seen elsewhere in the country. In Hamburg the gospel of frightfulness is preached to eager listeners, and when Zeppelins successfully raid England there is joy in the homes and cafes of the ruined port, throwing rumors of German naval activity compensate the Hamburg citizens for empty cupboards and meatless days, and all are confident that the High Sea Fleet is merely biding its time to strike a fearful and secret blow at the hated enemy in his own element.

Not Risking Our Fleet Crazy

This hint of fearfulness is begged by Germans, who still possess a childlike faith in the dread potentialities of German inventive genius.

Maximilian Harden shares with the cafe hofer a restless belief in the readiness and ability of the German high command to save Germany from defeat by the employment of terrible devices hitherto suppressed. "If we are to be destroyed, then all Europe will fall with us," is a familiar German threat. Even the extreme Socialists wag their heads solemnly and deplore the necessity of setting back civilization in order to preserve the Fatherland.

This orgy of frightfulness means nothing more than the vain threats of a thwarted people. Whatever the Huns may do, the Allies, if necessary, can go one better, and the gentle German may be permitted to enjoy his daily thrill—without making our flesh creep.

Putting aside sensational press articles and idle cafe chatter, it is a fact that in the near future our Navy will achieve its great desire, and the most terrible sea fight in history will bring the end of the war in sight. Germany is preparing for a last desperate throw in which she will employ all her resources of land, sea, and air. Zeppelins are being built with feverish speed, and private firms are invited to manufacture various parts of the huge airships. Germany's plan is to forestall the Allies and to strike before our men, guns, and munitions have achieved a superiority that must ensure victory.

Desperate as the venture must be, nothing will be left to chance. Neutral fishermen are employed to supply information of the movements of British warships, and little happens in the North Sea that is not made known to the German Marine Staff.

The fierce attack on Verdun is the prelude to the last phase of the world-war. A blood-red dawn is rising; whole armies will be destroyed, mighty ships will be derelict, thousands of homes will be devastated in the awful tragedy of a great nation rushing to suicide.

CHARGING IN OPEN AGAINST TURKS

Pen Picture of Fight to Relieve Siege of Kut-el-Amara—Boy Holds Redoubt With Machine Gun.

(From Edmund Chardlar)

On January 21 the Turks were holding a strong position between the Suvacha Marsh and the left bank of the Tigris, four miles out of our camp (some twenty miles from Kut). On the 20th we bombarded them with all our guns and again on the morning of the 21st preparatory to a frontal attack.

At dawn the rifle fire began and the tap-tap-tap of the Maxim, steady and continuous, with vibrations like two men wrestling in an alternate grip, tightening and relaxing. I had thought that we would attack at dawn. It would have been better if we had; the last lap into the Turkish trenches might have been less deadly in the half light.

But when I reached the divisional staff I heard that we were waiting for the bombardment which was to begin at a quarter to eight. The gunners could not see the registering marks before. We were to let them have it for twenty minutes and then advance. I went a mile ahead and waited.

When Courage Is Tested

When the bombardment began I went on. The thunderous orchestra of the guns shook the earth and rent the skies, penetrated by echoes like the moan of the "Dead March" when that solemn wandering wind wails through the cloisters of St. Paul's. Columns of earth rose over the Turkish lines and pillars of smoke, green, white and brown and yellow, and columns of water where a stray shell—Turkish, no doubt—plunged into the Tigris. The enemy lines must have been poor cover, and I was glad we had the bulk of the guns on our side. All this shell fire should have been a covering roof to our advance, but the Turk were by no means "Doggo."

I passed a doctor friend in a dug-out making hot tea. He gave me a cup. As we drank the R.'s came by in support, and occupied an empty trench on our left. They were laughing and joking, but it was a husky kind of fun and there was no gladness in it, for everyone knew that we were in for a bloody day. Those frontal attacks on the illimitable plain are the very devil. One of them tripped up on a telephone wire. "Not wounded yet," his pal cried. Just then another stumbled to an invisible stroke and did not rise. A man ahead was singing nervously "That's Not the Girl I Saw You With at Brighton." One of the doctor's stretcher-bearers brought the wounded man in, and I went on a trench or two with the R.'s.

In the next trench a sergeant showed me his bandolier. A sharp-nosed bullet had gone through three rounds of ammunition and stuck in the fourth during the last rush forward. We had a minute or two in which to smoke and talk. One makes friends quickly in the trenches and forgets reserve. He told me where he lived, his trade before the war, how many brothers he had serving, and how in his wife's family there were three brothers killed and wounded, one missing, one a prisoner and two serving now in France. We did not mention Mesopotamia; there was nothing which was not palpable to be said.

In is these huge stretches of open that take the wind and stomach out of one. I remembered being told by a man that his feet were coldest when lying under fire with the supports. "You work yourself up in the last lap or two," he said, "and let everything go. But away behind one thinks too much. There is lead about, but it doesn't count. When one waits a long time it is like being with a dentist who is fumbling with his forceps in a drawer. One doesn't see red." And he swore that he had enjoyed a certain hell-fire spurt in France. I could conceive the impulse that carried one over these last 200 yards—but as an impulse of a lifetime; to most of my friends this kind of thing was becoming their daily bread. The men I was with were mostly a new draft. I could see they were afraid, but they were very brave. Word was passed along to advance to the next bit of cover.

Men's Mean of Things

I listened eagerly for some intermission, but it did not relax or recede, and I knew that the Turks must be holding on. The bullets became thicker—an irritable whistle, a snarling noise, a ghost like a snipe leaving mud, the squeal and rattle of shrapnel. Two kingfishers hung over the trench by the river and a lark dropped a foot or two at every concussion, but did not leave her nest. The birds' preoccupation through all this din reminded me of the mess man had made of things, and I felt the same envy for the sanity of nature that one feels when one looks into the quiet face of a horse.

I looked up over the traverse and saw one of the R.'s dragging himself painfully out of the trench. There was a companion in retreat. He had the use of one leg, and at first we hopped it step as in a sack race, he leaning on my shoulder. Then his leg gave out with pain, and I thought of the time-honored device by which one's duty to one's neighbor and the care of one's own person, as so seldom happens, coincide. I put him on my back. With this shield and buckler covering every vulnerable part of my carcase I hobbled into the asylum of a field ambulance.

I soon found the brigade headquarters. We had got into the Turkish trenches, the general told me, but by that time our line was sadly thin and we had been bombed out. Things were as they were. At noon the rain came down, putting the crown upon depression.

I met very few who had been in the Turkish trenches. There was one boy, the only officer of his regiment, who came out of it alive and unwounded, and had a bullet through his pocket and another through his helmet. He was full of the story, told it with a naive, matter-of-fact simplicity, a kind of bated wonder at being alive. The biggest thing in history make a breakfast-table yarn the next morning not much bigger than the tale of falling off a horse, and as the boy talked we interrupted him and asked about mails and whether there was a field canteen coming up from Ali Gharbi.

It was a miracle that anyone had lived through that fire in the attack and retreat, but the boy and his men had been in the Turkish trenches and held them an hour and a quarter. Oddments of other regiments had got through, two British and two Indian. I saw their dead being carried out during the truce the next day. The boy had seen a subaltern of the R.'s and four men step quietly over the parapet. The trench was empty of the enemy then; his own regiment had been in first.

"I saw eight bayonets and rifles all pointing at me," he said, "and the men's faces. I was awfully scared. I expected to go down in the next two yards. I felt the lead in my stomach. I thought I was done in."

"Why didn't they fire?"

"I don't know. I suppose they were frightened. I let off my revolver at them and it kicked up a lot of dust."

"Was that when you got the bullet through your helmet?"

"No, that was before." He took off his topee and showed me where the bullet had grazed his hair.

"Through your pocket?"

"That was after."

"I see you have had one in your boot."

"That was on the 7th."

Most of the frontal fire came from the second line. Our concentrated bombardment on the trenches nearest the river had thinned the Turks in the first line here. They knew where to expect our attack and had moved along to their left, and the marsh, whence they enfiladed our advance into the bombarded zone. Much of the frontal fire from their second line went high. This would explain the number of casualties in our support trenches during the cannonade.

The boy had cleared a small redoubt fifty yards in front of the line with his revolver. The Turks had dropped their rifles and run. Once inside the trench he lost all count of time. "It might have been half an hour; it might have been three hours and a half," he said. As a matter of fact, it was an hour and a quarter. The trench was soon empty and he was "as safe and snug in it as in a house." He found a machine gun and turned it on to the Turkish left. The machine was a difficult pattern; it jammed every six or seven shots. He took out the feed, cut the belt, ejected the cartridges, shoved the belt in again, and played with the thing like a toy till the Turks came bombing down to the line right on to his traverse, when he put five rifle shots into the gun and cleared.

The D.'s had no bombs, and they were gradually driven down the trench from traverse to traverse towards the river, where another bombing party was coming up a trench at right angles. The D.'s were jammed in densely between these attacks and literally squeezed over the parapet. As they evacuated they came in for a deadly fire and lost more men in the attack. They had one piece of luck. No. — company had lost their way the night before and dug in fifty yards nearer the enemy than the rest of the regiment; they came on this forward trench in their retirement, and it saved them fifty yards of fire and many lives. They held this trench and the redoubt till night, when they were able to get their wounded away without further loss.

Just as the boy was slipping into the trench Timmins, his pal, who was beside him, was hit by a bullet in the back of his head and fell on his shoulder. He described what he saw with certain details which I cannot repeat.

"That affected me more than anything else," he concluded modestly. "After that I suffered from a nervous collapse."

I could not help smiling at "the nervous collapse," knowing how he had played up all the rest of the day.

Two Dreams of Mother

He told me a dream that Timmins had dreamt on the night of the 20th. He had seen an aureole of women's faces round the moon. Then they were chorus girls, and they were all laughing and beckoning him to Kut-el-Amara. This dream he related in the early morning before the attack as one of good omen. On a night before action men have solemn dreams. I have seen an ominous sky, showing roots in his blanket of cloud torn by shell fire. A friend told me that the night before Shaikh Saad he dreamt of his mother. It was the second time in his life that he had dreamt of her—a vivid, realistic dream. The first time he had been dangerously ill and his life was despaired of. This time, too, he came through by a miracle.

"I suppose you command the regiment," I said to the boy.

He had just turned twenty. But there was another subaltern of twenty-one. He, being regimental transport officer at the time, had not been in the fight and the command fell on him.

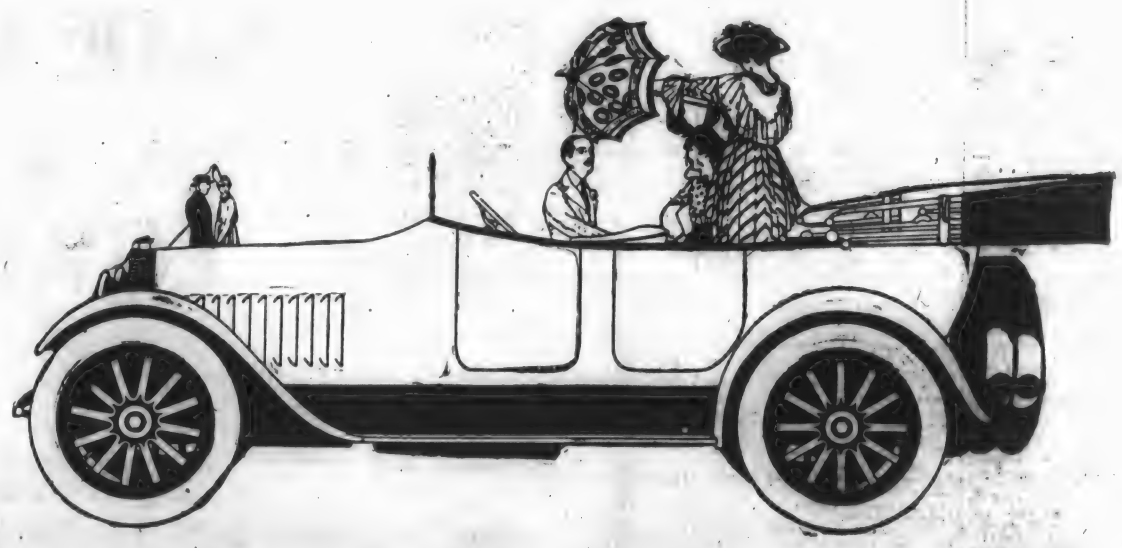
Kerman.

The seizure of the arsenals and telegraphs at Kerman by German and Austrian agents recalls the stormy history of that town. Early in the Eighteenth century it was destroyed by the Afghans, and towards the end of the same century it was taken and pillaged by Aga Mohammed, and 10,000 of the inhabitants were made slaves. At that period it was the great emporium for trade by the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. But its port was outdistanced by the rising prosperity of Bushire, and it is now noted commercially only for the manufacture of the famous Kerman carpets, of felts, and of certain kinds of brass ware. Part of the province in which it is situated is a salt waste without a blade of grass. In other parts roses are cultivated for the distillation of the delicious "otto" of that name.

Silver Spring Rock Beer 2 quarts 25c.

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I mean by that a power-wallop. Because she turns up 3400 revolutions per minute. Her crank shaft speed surpasses that of any other American car.

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It's like an electric fan, which turns up 4000 r. p. m., or a turbine which does around 4300.

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At 10 miles an hour she does 500 r. p. m. At 15 she does 750. At 20, 1000. At 30, 1500.

So you see the engine isn't hitting the highest speed at the slower car speeds—those speeds you drive 90 per cent of the time.

In a way it's like horse-power. You say the horse-power of your car is 40. You mean by that the maximum is 40.

Yet at 10 miles an hour you are using probably less than 10 h. p. While at 20 miles an hour you are using about 17 or 18 h. p. And so on.

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The day of such a car has gone by. You and I want a light, spunky beast that responds to the slightest touch of the accelerator, that pulverizes hills, that drives straight as a sunbeam, that has the lure in her lines, and obeys.

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Ask me about our service inspection coupons. They are negotiable with all Chalmers dealers everywhere. This system is a most important consideration in buying your car.

Touring Car or Roadster, $1675
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WILL BE NO DELAY WITH BIG TELESCOPE

Minister of Interior and Mr. Shephord Defend Selection of Site From Opposition Attacks in Commons.

There will be no delay in the speedy completion of the new Dominion Government observatory at Little Saanich Mountain to house the new seventy-inch telescope. When the estimates came up before the House of Commons at Ottawa recently the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, told Opposition critics who objected to the spending of money on an observatory during the war, that the telescope will be in operation within a couple of months.

Dr. Roche announced to the House that the main research work of the Dominion will be carried on at Little Saanich Mountain under Dr. J. S. Plaskett, the Dominion astronomer, who will take up his residence here.

"It was felt that the eastern astronomical observatory was not doing the work all the year around that was advisable," said Dr. Roche in reply to the Hon. Frank Oliver, who wanted to know the definite purpose the Government had in the erection of the telescope and the establishment of a second institution for astronomical research. "After carrying on some experiments at Ottawa, on the Prairies—at Medicine Hat, I think, and other places—and at the Coast, to discover the best place for the taking of observations, it was decided that Saanich, on Vancouver Island, is the best place, because of the clearness of the atmosphere and other conditions. They can carry on their observations there all the year around. Saanich is eight miles from Victoria."

Mr. Pugsley—What would be the cost?

Dr. Plaskett to Be in Charge

Dr. Roche—For the dome and telescope, $90,000. The Provincial Government of British Columbia has constructed a road, and has also donated the land, the cost of its contribution in this way being in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Mr. Oliver—I suppose this will mean that a very considerable astronomical establishment will have to be maintained, in order to realize on the investment in the telescope. What will be the character of the establishment, and what will it cost?

Dr. Roche—Buildings are to be erected by the Public Works Department. I do not know what will be the total cost, but we are not going on with the buildings at present, except one.

Mr. Oliver—But what will be the staff?

Dr. Roche—Dr. Plaskett from the observatory in Ottawa will have charge, and he will have a small staff, mostly taken from Ottawa. The estimate for the total buildings that will be finally required is in the neighborhood of $70,000. But only one building has been authorized to be constructed. The buildings asked for are an office building of fireproof construction and a residence for the director and three observers, but it is intended to proceed with only one this year. It was the desire, I think, of Dr. King himself that these buildings should be erected this year, if possible, but he was informed that that would be impossible. The sum of $70,000 is being asked for in the Public Works estimates to provide for an office building and living quarters for the observers and staff. The cost of the telescope is $90,000, and the building of the dome to house it costs $65,000. These are provided for now.

Attacks Location

Mr. Oliver—I do not profess to be an astronomer or to be versed in scientific work of any kind, but I have understood that there are advantages in carrying on astronomical research in having observatories at high altitudes and in regions where the weather is in large proportion dry and the sky clear. If astronomical research were the purpose, I could appreciate a possible removal of the observatory from Ottawa to some point in the Rocky Mountains or the interior mountains of British Columbia. But we are informed that this observatory is located on Vancouver Island within a few miles of the City of Victoria. Whatever advantage there may be on Vancouver Island in the vicinity of the City of Victoria—and I am the first to admit that in many respects these advantages are not only great but many—they are neither in the line of clear sky and atmosphere nor in the advantage of high elevation. There are localities in British Columbia where these two requirements are to be met, but not where this observatory is located. The reason given by the Minister that it was on account of the more desirable condition of atmosphere seems hardly to hold, because even though the condition of atmosphere near the City of Victoria may be measurably good, it cannot be as good as at other points in the interior of British Columbia, where immensely higher elevation and a much clearer atmosphere could be secured. I am sure the committee would be glad to hear a further explanation of the reasons why the observatory has been located on Vancouver Island.

Victoria Best Site

Dr. Roche—Investigations had been carried on by the staff for many months prior to the location of the observatory at its present sit. Dr. Plaskett visited all the different points where experiments were being conducted. Medicine Hat was one of the points; others were at Ottawa, on the Prairies, and at the site which has been selected. The report states that better work and more work all the year around can be done at the present site than at any other point in Canada. Other points, of course, besides clearness of atmosphere were considered. In any case, the experiments carried on by day and by night convinced those in charge that they could do more and better work at the site selected. An influential delegation waited on me urging the purchase by Canada of a new telescope, which, it was claimed, would be a splendid advertisement for the country, and would in its operation attract scientists from all parts of the world. There have been many inquiries in this connection; the telescope has caused amongst scientific men a great deal of favorable comment. I understand it will be the best and most creditable telescope that there is in existence. Probably since the contract for it was let a telescope has been built in another country which is about as large, if not a little larger, than ours, but up to the time the contract was let this telescope was by far the largest in existence. After investigations extending over many months, Dr. Plaskett and Dr. King had no hesitation in recommending that the telescope be located at Saanich. Had the conditions been as favorable in the City of Ottawa they would have much preferred to locate it here, as there would be advantages, this being the capital of the Dominion. But the matter was given very careful consideration and there was no lack of investigation before deciding to place it where it is.

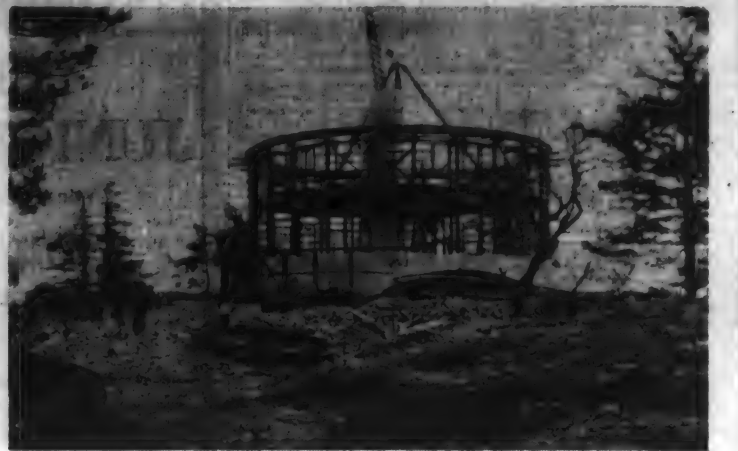
Canada Behind Other Countries

Mr. Shepherd (Nanaimo)—As chairman of the committee that interviewed the Minister with regard to this telescope, I think that some explanation is due on my part. When we interviewed the Minister the present equipment of the astronomical observatory at Ottawa was laid before us, and it was found that, in comparison with other countries, we were woefully behind. We have a thirteen-inch refractor, and it was demonstrated to us at that time that owing to the splendid staff we had we were probably doing greater work than astronomers in other parts of the world with a similar equipment. But when it was pointed out to us that little republics like Bolivia and Chili were way ahead of us in the matter of equipment we thought it was unbecoming to the dignity of Canada, in regard to every essential astronomical research, that we should remain in that humiliating position. I may remind my hon. friend from Edmonton (Mr. Oliver) that that interview took place before the present war conditions prevailed. I want to assure him that had this proposition come before the committee after the outbreak of war, I would certainly not have advised that the Dominion should enter into it. But we went into the matter very thoroughly with Dr. King and Dr. Plaskett, and we believed it would be an acquisition to the Dominion. The contracts were entered into in perfectly good faith, and in perfectly good faith they should be carried out in their entirety. We all realize the conditions into which the world has been plunged by this deplorable war, and we all know that it is very necessary to retrench in every branch of the public service; but we must fulfil our contracts.

Saanich Choice of Scientists

With regard to the location of the observatory at Saanich Mountain, and to the inference that the hon. member for Edmonton has drawn that the location might have been due to political influence, I want to assure him that such was not the case. The location was left entirely in the hands of the astronomical department, who were asked to select the very best site that could possibly be procured in the Dominion, having regard to atmosphere. I agree that there are certain locations in the Province of British Columbia where the atmosphere is probably as clear as it is at the place where the telescope has been located, but I am assured that there is no steadier atmosphere than that to be found on Saanich mountain. I would not like my hon. friend from Edmonton to think for a single moment th't any undue political influence had been brought to bear on the astronomical department, or on the minister, in regard to locating the observatory near the City of Victoria. The telescope is located in my constituency. I have gone into the matter very thoroughly with the astronomical authorities here, and I am thoroughly convinced that Saanich mountain is the proper place for it. With regard to the instrument itself, I have already said that we have a 13-inch refractor. The new instrument is a 72-inch reflector, which is an entirely different instrument. It is not used for the same purposes as the refractor. If I may venture into the realms of astronomy, I may explain that its great value lies in its capacity for photographing, and, on account of its enormous power, it will reveal constellations which the ordinary refracting telescope would probably not reveal. It therefore places Canada in the position in the astronomical world to which she belongs. We cannot take second place to such republics as Chili, Peru and Bolivia, and it seems to me that it is only right and proper that Canada should assert herself in that regard. I agree with my hon. friend that the time is perhaps inopportune, and I repeat that had this matter been brought to the attention of the committee after the war broke out, the project would not have been proceeded with. Now that it has been proceeded with, I think it is only due to the dignity and honor of Canada that we should carry it through. With the view of economy the hon. minister has cut down his estimates as low as he possibly can, consistent with the proper housing of the staff that will be necessary.

To House the New 70-Inch Telescope



—Photo by F. C. Morris

This shows the progress of construction on the Dominion Government Observatory on top of Little Saanich Mountain. The big cement base, from which the telescope will be suspended, is shown, and the lower steel frame work ready for the revolving dome. The telescope is expected here within about six weeks.

Residence for the Observatory Official



—Photo by F. C. Morris

House erected on top of Little Saanich Mountain and now awaiting the arrival of Dr. Plaskett, of Ottawa, who will be the chief astronomer, in charge of the 70-inch telescope here. Part of the new road built up the mountain by the Provincial Government is shown.

IN THE DAYS OF FORTY-NINE

By H. E. Levy

On a fine September morning in the year 1849 the good ship Victoria, Captain Coffin, fourteen weeks from Sydney, New South Wales, dropped anchor in the Bay of San Francisco. As soon as possible my father hurried ashore to try and secure accommodation for his family. Fortunately he met with two New Zealand friends, who were to leave on the following day for the mines, and for a small consideration he acquired all their right, title and interest in their palatial residence, said residence being constructed of mud, brush, bed ticking and other valuable materials, containing two rooms with a fireplace and chimney made with sticks and stones, and with a bully beef tin for a chimney top, and situated on Mission Street near First. Next day, with all our baggage, we came ashore. A crowd stood on the beach to see the newcomers land. A man stepped forward and called out "Are there any carpenters among you people?" Father answered he was one, and the man asked "Do you want work?" Father inquired what was the pay. He said $1. Father replied that he did not come to California to work for $1 a day. "No, my friend," the man said, "not $1 a day but $1 an hour and $2 for overtime." This certainly seemed a very high rate for labor, but everything was correspondingly high, board and lodging in private barding houses being $21 per week and meals at the cheaper restaurants $1 each.

A friend of ours, just from the East, dropped into a restaurant for breakfast one morning and, having his sea appetite with him, in addition to the regular steak, called for three soft boiled eggs. After disposing of these he walked up to the cashier and laid down a $5 piece. The cashier handed him back $1. "Why," said my friend, "there is $3 more coming." "Yes sir, but eggs are extra and we charge $1 each for them." "Well, I'm blowed (he did not say blowed) no more hen fruit for me 'till I get back to little old New York." Prices of all eatables were in keeping with the eggs. Potatoes and onions were $1 a pound; apples, $1 each. The women used to stand outside their doors waiting for an old Mexican who came round and sold them a bucket of wild turnip tops in exchange for $1. There were very few white women in the country at that time, and on several occasions men just down from the mines passing our house would call to his companions, "Say, Jack, Tom, Bill, look here, here's a white woman," and back they came, and after a few minutes' talk they went off, leaving a souvenir with each of the children in the shape of a nugget or gold coin, very much pleased with the sight of a woman and children. About this time Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, gave several concerts at the new theatre which was named after her. On the opening night the house was packed, of course, mostly by men. In the midst of the performance a baby began to cry, and the audience insisted that the music and singing should stop so that they could hear the youngster cry. Many of these men had left families in the far East and the baby's crying appealed more strongly to them than did the great vocalist.

Of course, San Francisco was a wide open town at this time, and gambling was extensively carried on. The El Dorado, at the corner of Washington and Kearney, the Bella Union nearly opposite, and the Pacific, were the three principal gambling halls. They were very handsomely furnished and had free buffets lavishly supplied with wines and eatables. Many of the gaming tables were presided over by very beautiful women, much be-jeweled, but not overdressed, and plenty of good music by good orchestras. The tables fairly groaned under the quantities of gold thereon, $15 and $50 pieces predominating. I never saw in any one place in my life such an immense amount of the yellow metal. With all this it is not to be wondered at that these places were very largely attended. Of course, this had its dark side also, and many a man, after losing all the accumulations of many months of hard work, was carried out of the room with a piece of lead in the place where his brains should have been. This was a frequent occurrence. Horse racing and bull fighting were the ordinary Sunday amusements which took place at either or both of two race courses, at the Mission Dolores, a suburb of San Francisco, and it was a very interesting sight to see in procession the toreadors, picadors and matadores and their followers en route to the bull ring, all clad in very rich and picturesque costumes. One very fine day everybody could be seen dressed in their Sunday go-to-meeting clothes, wending their way to the Plaza, where, amidst the booming of cannon, the cracking of many revolvers and the rattle of Chinese crackers innumerable, California was proclaimed a state of the great republic. A notable feature in the procession, and one which attracted a great deal of attention, was the wife of a Chinese merchant, the first Chinese lady in California, riding in a gaily ornamented carriage.

The razing of hills and the filling in of the waterfront was very much to the fore. The steam shovel started on the sand hill where Market Street now is, and the dump cars, running by gravitation, on rails, deposited their loads in the making of Battery Street, reclaiming it from the bay, whose waters at that time encroached very much on the city. When the American Theatre was built on the corner of Sansome and Leidesdorff Streets an opening was left in the sea wall through which the roof timbers were floated from the bay. This building was not used as a theatre for very long, as the location was very unsuitable for the purpose, and was taken over by the Wells Fargo Express Company, who afterward moved to their own building, the corner of California and Montgomery Streets. This was constructed of large granite blocks, which were cut and sent from China, each block being numbered, and this was so perfectly done that each block dropped into its allotted place, and the entire building was erected without the touch of a stone mason's chisel.

The rear fence of the Donahue Foundry at First and Mission Streets stood in the water. This used to be quite a favorite bathing place with the boys. A ship, the Niantic, was floated almost to the heart of the city and converted into an hotel. On a vessel dropping anchor the entire crew took the first opportunity to desert and make for the mines, in many cases the captain being the only one left on board. There was little or no wharf accommodation at this time, no men could be had to discharge the cargo, the ship laying out in the bay. The cargo was sold at auction, the purchaser making his own delivery. Under these circumstances speculators made large fortunes, as the goods were literally given away.

En passant I would say that two or three years later we moved into a two-storey frame building nearer First Street, living in the upstairs apartments. At this time in the opposite rooms was born of poor but honest parents, David Belasco, the famous playwright.

I hope these reminiscences will bring pleasant memories to the minds of such old-timers who, up to now, have escaped the scythe of the Grim Reaper.

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Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the entire body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest wideawake drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one tablet in ½ glass of water and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvelously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

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At the Playhouses



"The Junior Review of 1915" at Pantages



The Great Howard at Pantages

THEATRE GUIDE

Pantages—Vaudeville.

Feature Films

Royal Victoria—Jack Barrymore in "The Lost Bridegroom."

Dominion—Constance Collier in "The Code of Marcia Gray."

Columbia—Frank Keenan in "The Coward."

Variety—Jane Gail in "Rupert of Hentzau."

Majestic—"The Dragnet."

PANTAGES

What is perhaps the biggest and best musical act the Pantages has ever played will be shown at that house this week in "The Junior Review of 1915," a Wood Enterprise production, carrying about twenty people, a majority of them girls. There isn't a dull minute in the forty this company of clever performers occupies the stage.

The review combines the singing, dancing and comedy hits of stage stars, the whole overseen by Frank Manning in the role of Oscar Hammerstein, the producer. Among the many clever impersonations given is a riotous one of Willie and Gene Howard, the Hebrew comedians, by Bert and Harry Gordon. Other celebrities splendidly taken off are Gertrude Hoffman, by Chrisele Welford; Fritzi Scheff, by Florence Ring; the Courtney Sisters, by the Rogers Sisters, and the Dolly Sisters, by Helen and Ola Hudson. Harry Gordon's and Helen Gould's conception of Mr. and Mrs. Crater De Haven also proved a hit. Leo Clarke's comedy as the stage manager proved effective.

The chorus in this act, numerically, pulchritudinously, sartorially and also in the out of Terpsichore, is above the average in this type of production.

The special added feature of the week will be the Great Howard, Scotch ventriloquist, in his latest comedy success, "At the Doctor's." Howard's art surely is funny. Incidentally, he is about as clean a workman as could be wished. The Great Howard wrote a Canadian war song recently, which he sings in his act. The proceeds of the sale of this song go to the army. Already more than 150,000 copies have been sold.

The programme also promises to be notable for the engagement of Clayton and Lennie, regarded by many as two of the funniest comedians that ever visited Victoria. They are known as the "Happy Chappie and the English Johnnie."

The acrobatics will be furnished by Claire and Atwood, laughable comiques, in Bump the Bumps."

George Ford, an eccentric dancer, has few rivals and will form one of the hits of the bill.

The second installment of the thrilling Pathe crime serial, "The Iron Claw," with Pearl White, will be shown on the screen.

ROYAL VICTORIA

The incomparable Jack Barrymore has played many roles on the screen, including princes, dictators, gentlemen of extremely elegant leisure, and other interesting types, but he has never before played a crook. This remarkable characterization he has reserved for his latest Famous Players-Paramount Picture, "The Lost Bridegroom," which is the attraction at the Royal Victoria Theatre during the coming week. Of course Barrymore is not a bona fide crook in the picture. He has been hit on the head by two thugs while returning from his bachelor dinner on the eve of his wedding to Dorothy Hardin, and has completely lost his memory as a result of the blow.

After falling off a dock upon which he elects to take an impromptu nap, Bertie—for that is the alias under which Barrymore travels in this filmdom—stumbles into a saloon which is the headquarters for an assorted gang of thieves, hold-up experts, and card sharps. Bertie's entrance into this hitherto unexplored stratum of society is nothing if not picturesque. His associates stole his overcoat, dress suit and waistcoat, but left his top hat. So our hero enters the saloon clad in dress trousers, the upper portion of his B. V. D.s and his top hat, carrying his white shirt over his arm, having removed that to dry it after his fall into the river.

The imbibing of the saloon are great possibilities in Bertie as a gentleman burglar, and they assign him to the job of burgling his own fiancee's home without in the least suspecting his identity. When Bertie and his pals reach the Hardin home, things begin to happen with startling rapidity. Even more startling than the rapidity, however, is the concrete incident in which Bertie and one of the burglars, looked in a death grip, plunge down a flight of stairs eighteen steps in height!

It is only an incident in the picture, but it is one of the most thrilling moments that was ever flashed on the screen.

"The Lost Bridegroom" has more real thrills than any picture in which Barrymore has ever appeared, but is by no means lacking in humor, for which he has become justly celebrated. The picture was directed by theogrRyg The picture was directed for the Famous Players Company by James Kirkwood, with Katherine Harris, Ida Darline, June Dale, Hardie Kirkland, Edward Sturgis, and others of equal merit in support of Barrymore.

DOMINION

Filled with scenes of beautiful mansions, luxurious limousines, brilliant parties staged in magnificently furnished rooms of magnitude, beautiful gardens, and all the tokens of great wealth, "The Code of Marcia Gray," which will be shown at the Dominion Theatre beginning tomorrow, is a great interest outside of its big plot.

This Morocco film deals with the story of a man who was caught in the giant nippers of financial hazard. The Jaws of the Great Fetish, "Taking a Chance," crushed him.

The wife Marcia, who is wrongfully blamed by the husband she stands by, is portrayed by Constance Collier, playing the starring part, and reflects her vast European stage experience.

In the scenes showing the magnificently capacious entrance hall of the Gray's mansion, and the superbly appointed drawing-room, the fittings and furniture are exactly the same as in the costliest homes in America. These interesting features are brought out clearly in their true values by the excellence of the camera work.

A life as tranquil as a midsummer's day; a palatial mansion, with every luxury that a millionaire husband could invish upon her, was Marcia's lot. Untroubled by any care, and surrounded by fashionable friends, she entertained upon an elaborate scale.

Gray meanwhile was passing through very troubled waters financially. For Gray was the president of a big trust company, and ruin and disgrace loomed ahead.

The crash came as Marcia gave a big dinner party. Gray kept late, arrived on the guests, having heard the rumor, were hurriedly departing. The friends of prosperity were fleeing the shadow of disgrace. Gray's arrest followed, in this hour of great need, his wife was the only one who rallied to his aid. The wife, seemingly deserted by all, with hosts and fortune lost, found that her former sweetheart, the bachelor-lawyer, Orlando Castle, would gladly give aid. Castle went Grey's bond and agreed to defend him, gratis.

Meanwhile, the prison confinement wrought a change in Gray, and he came forth filled with bitterness and a growing suspicion of his wife and Castle. He determined to flee the country, and bought tickets for Marcia and himself. In a violent scene, he accused the innocent Castle, and as offended Marcia that she refused to accompany him. Scornfully, he departed alone.

Stepping off a small ferry that night, he inquired his way from a loiterer on the wharf. The drunken loafer was Crane, a ruined speculator of the wrecked trust company. Slowly into Crane's drink-soaked mind came recognition. His inflamed reason formed a horrible revenge. The death struggle was desperate, and Marcia was left a widow.



Cherniavsky Trio, who will be heard in a concert programme in the Empress Hotel ballroom Friday evening

The decision passed, and Marcia's esteem and regard for the steadfast friend who wished to give all for her sake deepened and grew until it was all consuming, and, of course, the ending was happy.

MAJESTIC

"The Dragnet," a three-part drama, featuring Vivian Reed and Harry Mestayer, will be shown at the Majestic Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

James Durkin, alias Red Larkin, leaves the prison bars behind him with the resolution to do the right thing. No sooner has he reached the city than he is recognised by Detective Schulte, who resolves, after the manner of many detectives, to keep an eye on James Durkin. Durkin meets Bill Avery, who was a fellow convict. Bill has no conscientious qualms, and endeavors to coax Durkin to commit a crime, but his efforts prove unavailing. Both are summoned to the detective bureau, where Durkin tells Detective Schulte that he will live straight. His attitude angers the sleuth, who tells Durkin that he will sooner or later "get him." Durkin obtains a position in a cigar store, but his record comes up through the instrumentality of the detective, and he leaves the position. Durkin meets May Vernon, a homeless girl, who has been deserted by a race track attache who had enticed her from her uncle's home. She in desperation, plans to take her own life, when Durkin arrives opportunely and saves her thus winning her gratitude.

In the meantime May Vernon secures a position as a servant in a wealthy home. Money belonging to the lady of the house is stolen by her son, and Detective Schulte is summoned. His suspicions are directed toward May, and when Durkin appears these suspicions are partly confirmed. However, the lady, through the confession of her son, frees the girl.

Bill Avery is arrested for a hold-up and to protect his pal says that James Durkin was his confederate. The newspapers exploit Avery's alleged confession, and Durkin sees it in the morning papers, and with May, whom he has married, escapes to South America. While there he makes good, but one day is recognised by a detective.

The one redeeming trait in the hardened heart of Detective Schulte is the love of wife and family. He is assigned to go to South America and arrest James Durkin. He arrives there and enters Durkin's home. There is a desperate conflict between the detective and the persecuted Durkin, and then it is that the detective sees the happiness in the Durkin home. His heart is touched, and he wires back to the detective bureau that the wrong man has been suspected.

An added attraction to the bill is one more of the Kalem pictures of the "Hazards of Helen" series, "A Boy at the Throttle," which is equal to any previous release in thrills of daring acts that the fearless Helen Gibson makes to stop the train. There are some surprises coming in the "Hazards of Helen" series. Watch for later announcements of the sensational episodes in the original railroad series that are being run on the first three days every week.

VARIETY

When the Bluebird photoplay, "Rupert of Hentzau," is exhibited at the Variety Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, this week, there will be disclosed some remarkably fine acting by a company especially engaged for the interpretation of the various roles in the screen version of Anthony Hope's popular drama.

Jane Gail, well known upon the American screen and stage as a splendid artist in emotional roles, will be the Queen Flavia and her leading man will be Henry Ainley, a favorite English player, who will interpret the dual role of Rudolf Rassendyll and Rudolf V. of Ruratania.

Aside from the roles played by Miss Gail and Mr. Ainley, the principal support is Lieut. Sapt, to be played by Chas. Rock, a fine actor of brilliant reputation in his own country. Lieut. Sapt is the most faithful of the queen's loyal household in the "Prisoner of Zenda" of which "Rupert of Hentzau" is the continuation. Lieut. Sapt was the character which saved the situation for King Rudolf V. in "Zenda" by causing to be enthroned the Englishman, Rassendyll.

In "Rupert of Hentzau" Lieut. Sapt also plays an important part and Chas. Rock was selected for the role because of his particular fitness. Mr. Rock gained celebrity in England through his appearance in big melodramas at Drury Lane, where he played in many pieces which later came to America, some of them being "The Whip," "The Sins of Society" and "Money."

Likewise in England he appeared in both opera and drama in pieces that have won fame in America. He was Prior Tuck in the English production of "Robin Hood," and played Simeidon in the Drury Lane production of "Ben Hur." Mr. Rock is an excellent example of the thorough artist skilled in many lines of stage endeavor and thoroughly artistic in everything he does.

RUSSIAN ARTISTS TO GIVE GRAND CONCERT

Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky, who will give a programme of musical numbers at the Empress Hotel ballroom, Friday evening, are the sons of Abraham Cherniavsky, an eminent musical conductor, who was born near Kiev, in Russia. In their childhood the three young artists received tuition from their father.

At an early age they commenced touring Russia, and achieved a series of successes in the leading centres which find no parallel in the musical history of Russia. Soon they were heard and recognised as remarkable artists in the great capitals of the other European countries, gaining historic triumphs everywhere, also in England, Australia, South Africa, India, China, and now in Canada, where they are everywhere impressing enthusiastic audiences with their wealth of talent.

It is significant of the trend of music and of the changing times, that three powerful and temperamental solo artists of mutual understanding, sympathy, and unity of purpose, they are an ideal combination. Their refinement, artistic feeling, fluency, skill, and mathematical precision were acquired through hard and continuous study, which often extended well into the early hours of the morning. This unflinching effort accounts for their clear articulation and efficient technical equipment so noticeable in those passages requiring great rapidity of execution.

The perfect accord among the three, and consequent concord, is partly due to their unique method of approaching the study of a new trio. They deal with it as though it were a concerto; they see it all in one, and hold the one idea in their mind's eye, so that no portion of it shall suffer. Each becomes subservient to the general idea.

Their expanding intellect and developing emotions, united to their artistic genius and musical enthusiasm, enables them to grasp the subtleties of the great masters with a clarity that has baffled many students, who see complexity and perplexity where these young artists see complexity, order, and harmony. With such intuitional perception it is not to be wondered at that their conceptions of the masters' works are not entirely based in traditions, though, of course, they are guided thereby, but only where their intuition suggests that the tradition takes its root in truth. This attitude of independence appears to give strength to their interpretations, especially in their exposition of the works of Beethoven. They seem to accentuate the real Beethoven, and to keep the Mozart-Haydn influence well in the background, showing it as a coloring only, and not as a vital factor in the varile structure, peculiar to that great master.

Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky have an unusual amount of temperament, and this, a rich gift, is greatly appreciated by those sufficiently refined to understand its qualities and power. So well under control is this force that their ensemble work is notable for its restraint. Its possession, together with the smoothness and the blending of tone of the three instruments, gives a new esthetic appeal to their music—more joy, and the end of music is surely more joy. And that is one of the secrets of how the Cherniavsky Brothers have fascinated the people of many lands, have gained the recognition of the music-loving and artistic the wide world over. The Royal Family of Russia (liberal patrons of the fine arts) have commanded the Cherniavskys on numerous occasions; the Grand Duke Nicholas and His Imperial Majesty the Czar himself, granting them favors and privileges in recognition of their most remarkable endowments.

HOUSE OF UNHAPPINESS

Synopsis of the Second Episode of Great "Iron Claw" Serial Showing at Pantages Theatre

"The House of Unhappiness" is the title of the second episode of the 'Iron Claw'" serial. At the close of the last episode the young daughter of Enoch Golden, the millionaire, was left in the possession of the mysterious laughing mask, who, in the opening scenes of the second installment restores her to her father. Legar, the master criminal, threatens that unless she is returned to him at once incendiary fires will break out all over the city. The threat is ignored and the fires occur. Legar sends a second threat, saying, that unless his demands are met with the tenement section of the city will be given over to the flames and kept burning until the girl will be returned to him. These fires occur and are handled with convincing realism, several scenes showing the New York City Fire Department in action. Creighton Hale, the young secretary of Golden, sets on the track of the criminals, and discovers that the fires are being caused by a newly invented machine, the electric-ray projector. The episode closes showing the Laughing Mask secreted in the cellar of Legar's headquarters listening to the further plots of the criminal.

IS GREAT RECRUITER

The Great Howard (Howard Miller), who appears in the Pantages bill this week, aroused a lot of enthusiasm in Winnipeg, Edmonton and other Canadian cities through his work on behalf of recruiting. Howard is a thorough Scotsman, and is doing his bit for the Empire even though he cannot put on the King's uniform. He presented a patriotic song, which he recently completed, to the Winnipeg Returned Soldiers' Association, and that organization is publishing the song and expect to make considerable money out of it. The song made a great hit in Pantages Theatres, as sung by Mr. Howard. There are more than 10,000 soldiers in Winnipeg and the efforts of Howard towards encouraging recruiting were so well received that the pipers' band of the Scots battalion accompanied him wherever he made addresses and even to the theatre. Howard was made an honorary life member of the Returned Soldiers' Association and the officers of the 196th Battalion presented him with the gold badge of their regiment.

Perfect Tramp Disguise

While in tramp make-up one day recently, Richard Johnson, the Balboa character man, had the unique experience of having a number of policemen take him for one of them. In enacting a scene for a movie drama, Johnson was supposed to be ejected out of town by some irate citizens.

As they drove him down the railroad track, just outside the Balboa studio, several real knights of the road hove in sight. Believing one of their comrades to be in trouble, they came to his rescue and set upon the other actors, putting them to flight. When they found out he was only a "reel" weary, they took the joke on themselves in good part.

Dick Johnson is a native Denver, Col. Although a comparatively young man, he has had a great deal of experience before the public. "After two years on the legitimate stage he came to California and put in a season in the famous "Mission Play." Then he went into pictures. He joined the Balboa in 1913 and has been with the Horkheimer Brothers ever since.

It Does Not Exist

Violet Mersereau, who is to propose to the winner of the Universal contest to decide upon the handsomest man in America, has her own ideas about the man she wants to marry. Above all, the lucky individual must possess the prime virtue of patience, because the young star will insist upon a fifteen-year engagement, being now only eighteen. Moreover, the pulchritudinous male must be able to ride, swim, skate, row and dance divinely, besides possessing an intimate knowledge of the high arts of cooking, sewing and dish washing. In addition, he must have beautiful, dark, wavy hair, with a little gray shading, and a tall, manly figure. He must be a true gentleman with excellent manners, and must be a total stranger to liquor and tobacco in any form. Taking into consideration the fact that he shall have been declared the handsomest man in the country, it would seem as if Violet were just a wee bit particular.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SMALL

Attendance of Students Outgrowing Accommodation at Church of Our Lord —Officers Elected

The necessity for better and larger Sunday School quarters absorbed the attention of the congregation of the Church of Our Lord at their annual meeting, in the schoolroom of the Church on Thursday night. The Rector, the Rev. A. de B. Owen, said that the accommodation is entirely inadequate for the increasing membership and that something had to be done immediately.

Reports were received from the Rector, the Church Wardens, the Ladies' Aid, the Sunday School, the Girls' Ramblers, the choir, and the Missionary Committee, and all showed that the church was prosperous in every way.

The following officers were elected:

Rector's Warden—Mr. F. T. Pengelly.

People's Warden—Mr. R. S. Day.

Trustees—The Hon. W. J. Macdonald and Messrs. Chas. Hayward, Edgar Fawcett, J. C. Newbury, R. Jones, H. A. Jacob, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, T. H. Laundy, W. Wilson, J. Kingham and the Church Wardens.

Advisory Committee—Messrs. S. Y. Wootton, H. J. Martin, D. O. Lewis, A. Hoyle, R. E. G. Dennys, P. J. Kitley, W. W. Winter and S. Langley.

The first of virtues is devotion to our country.—Napoleon.

Two Orthe, Brass Beds, Suites and other bargains at Murdoch's Pandora Sheri; where No. 5 car stops. Phone 5000.

PANTAGES THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

—THE—

JUNIOR REVUE

Youth Allied With Beauty

A Big, Joyous Comedy Riot

20—PEOPLE MOSTLY GIRLS—20

GEORGE FORD

Eccentric Dancer

CLAYTON & LENNIE

The Happy Chappy AND THE English Johnnie

Fifteen Minutes of Boisterous Mirth

Claire & Atwood

Laughable Comiques, "Bump-de-Bumps"

—THE—

GREAT HOWARD

Scotch Ventriloquist, in His Advanced Vocal Production

"AT THE DOCTOR'S"

SECOND EPISODE OF THE THRILLING SERIAL

The Iron Claw

Who Is the Laughing Mask?

MATINEE, 3 NIGHT, 7 AND 9

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Barnard

World-Renowned Trio

LEO : JAN : MISCHEL

Cherniavsky

Violinist, Pianist, 'Cellist

EMPRESS HOTEL

Friday, May 5th

At 8:30 P.M.

Tickets, $1.00 and $1.50

Subscription forms at Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

Plan open to Subscribers, Tuesday 9:30 a.m. Public Wednesday, at 9:30 a.m.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

COMMENCING

MONDAY, MAY 1

TRIANGLE PICTURES



ANNOUNCEMENT

Commencing Monday, May 1, the famous Triangle Programme will be shown exclusively at the Columbia Theatre.

This programme consists of a big five-reel feature by the world's greatest producers—Thos. H. Ince, Mack Sennett and D. W. Griffith—who produced "The Birth of a Nation" and other well-known features; and also a two-reel Keystone Comedy, featuring such film stars as Mabel Normand, Fatty Arbuckle, Ford Sterling and Raymond Hitchcock.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME

FRANK KEENAN

IN

—THE— COWARD

AND

Fickle Fatty's Fall

A Two-Reel Keystone Comedy

TRIANGLE PICTURES

Any Seat 10c Any Time

Any Seat 10c Any Time

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

FREE TICKET

COMPLIMENTARY

This Ticket will admit bearer to the COLUMBIA THEATRE for the opening performances of the TRIANGLE PICTURES, on May 1, 2 and 3 and week of May 8 to 12.

COLUMBIA THEATRE,
N. S. Maysmith,
Manager.

FREE TICKET

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS

This Week's Picture Plays



Constance Collier in "The Code of Marcia Gray," Dominion John Barrymore in "The Lost Bridegroom," Royal Victoria

FOX PRODUCTIONS FOR ROYAL VICTORIA

Lease of House to Dominion Theatre Company Will Bring Famous Attractions to This City.

The announcement that the William H. Fox attractions are to be shown in Victoria is a matter of the greatest interest to the public, since no motion picture producer has sunk all other considerations to a greater extent for the production of the elaborate and the unusual than has Mr. Fox. His films are renowned for their compelling power, including as they do the interpretations of most exacting roles by stars of the calibre of William Farnum, Nance O'Neill, Willian Shea, Betty Hanson, Annette Kellerman, and Vivian Martin. Mr. Fox spares no expense to keep the settings in strict harmony with the demands of the piece.

This will be the first introduction of Fox pictures in Western Canada, and has been made possible by the conclusion of negotiations with the Victoria Opera House Company whereby the control of the Royal Victoria Theatre passes to the Dominion Theatre Company, with headquarters in Vancouver. Mr. J. R. Muir, president of the company, was in Victoria on Thursday, when the final arrangements for the transfer were made. This will add another splendid house to their string of first-class theatres in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo, and Mr. Muir announces that the policy which has made a pronounced success of the Dominion theatres of these cities will maintain the same high standard at the Royal Victoria.

Mr. Clifford Denham, whose personality and energy have attached a strong clientele to the Royal Victoria, will remain its manager.

Arrangements have been made for a thorough renovation of the theatre, which will include the redecoration of the foyer and the interior wall surfaces. This will be done at once, with the exception of the ceilings, where delay will be occasioned on account of the particular difficulty of the work requiring special scaffolding to carry it out. The orchestra will be greatly augmented, and every expedient will be used with which to add to the comfort of the patrons.

During the interval previous to the initial Fox showing, Mr. Muir has arranged for a special service from the Famous Players productions, which will begin tomorrow, with the incomparable John Barrymore, featured in "The Lost Bridegroom."

Among the great number of high class productions which will be shown at the Royal Victoria after May 20, are: "Carmen," with Theda Bara, the famous vampire woman; "The Plunderer," with William Farnum—Victoria patrons will remember his great work in "The Spoilers"; "Kreutzer Sonata," with Nance O'Neil; "The Soul of Broadway," with Valeska Suratt; "The Clemenceau Case," with Theda Bara and Betty Nansen; and "Dr. Rameau," with Frederick Perry. This latter picture is proclaimed as the most wonderful photo play ever produced. Also a production which, it is expected, will be known as "The Daughter of the Gods," starring Annette Kellerman, is well under way. When finished, it will cost the producers one million dollars, and will be a mammoth spectacle picture in twelve parts.

One of the special attractions which Mr. Muir also has in view is the mammoth ten-reel production of the British Government, "Britain Prepared," which is now packing Massey Hall, Toronto, at every showing.

PEARL WHITE'S NERVE NEARLY COST HER LIFE

Pearl White, heroine of Pathe's "The Iron Claw," now showing at the Pantages Theatre, came very near to taking one chance too many on March 14. Sheldon Lewis, playing the Iron Claw, was to stand on the running board of a motor car going at high speed and, without any let-up in speed, seize "Pathe's peerless, fearless girl" as she stood in the road and throw her into the tonneau. Director Edward Jose planned to get some individual with boiler plate ribs and cast iron nerve to "double" for Pearl, but the lady would not hear of it. "The scenario specifies me for that incident, doesn't it?" she asked. "Well, it's going to be me!" Mr. Jose protested, but what is the use of arguing with a determined woman? The incident was pulled off. The rehearsal was perfect, so, satisfied. Mr. Jose called "camera" and the car came tearing down the road. Mr. Lewis was tired, however, from the exertions of a day that would have taxed a dock walloper. He grabbed the lady and tried to hoist her into the car. His muscles cracked and the veins stood out on his forehead. Then his strength gave way and the blond topped heroine fell to the ground under the wheels of the car, which shot over her body. Cameraman Ben Struckman turned his head to avoid seeing the apparently inevitable tragedy, but kept on grinding his camera. Miss White's gown caught in one of the wheels of the car, and in no time was twisted around and around, dragging her for yards along the road. When the motor car was finally stopped and Miss White helped to her feet, it was found that she had miraculously escaped serious injury, but it took a doctor to fix up her cuts and scratches.

The filming of a "thriller" is certainly no gentle parlor sport.

PHOTOPLAY ENDINGS START DISCUSSION

The question whether the film story shall end happily or otherwise has been fanned into a flaming discussion by the finale in "Souls in Bondage," a Lubin photoplay feature in which the character portrayed by gifted Nance O'Neil meets a tragic fate. The happy ending in stage and screen dramas is a theme which, in the prevalent discussion over "Souls in Bondage," serves to prove that there are two sides to every question.

Shall the play end happily or tragically? Two dozen theatre managers and motion picture critics sat and watched the screen in solemn conclave. Then a vote was taken and announced by The New York Sun as a tie, one dozen for sentiment, the other for logic. Then, as if the doctrine of chance had anything to do with the problem, a coin was tossed and the forces of gravity decided that the patrons of the picture would be better pleased with a happier ending.

Meanwhile Miss O'Neil's tragic end in "Souls in Bondage" continues to serve as a subject for great argument. One interested patron writes the Lubin Company suggesting that a happy ending be prepared and that when the climax is reached on the screen the audience be given a chance to decide which ending shall be projected.

Rex Beach Photoplays.

Scenarios are in preparation for the transformation of the Rex Beach novels into photoplay features by the Lubin Company. "The Barrier," "The Silver Horde" and "The Iron Trail" are underlined for production. The Lubin Company is determined to make each play mark an epoch in screen achievement. The companies will be established in the localities described by Mr. Beach in the novels

TRIANGLE PROGRAMME OPENS AT COLUMBIA

Management of Local Theatre Adopts Novel Plan to Introduce America's Greatest Films to Public.

So positive is the management of the Columbia Theatre that only the most favorable verdict can be passed by their patrons on the new programme which opens at the popular playhouse tomorrow, and depending for their future business on the absolute merit of the pictures that they have adopted the novel idea of inserting in it full-page advertisement on page 17, a complimentary ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the theatre at any performance during the first three days of this coming week, and the first five days of the week following.

To secure the Triangle Programme which is now playing in the largest theatres in the States at prices ranging from 25c to $2.00, it was necessary for the National Amusement Company to sign a two years' contract involving over $300,000.

Triangle Films, it may be stated for the benefit of those who are not in close touch with the latest developments in motion picture making, are the exclusive product of the Triangle Film Corporation, the giant among the many big film concerns. The Triangle Company takes its name primarily from the trio of noted directors who have personal charge of the making of all the picture productions for this company. These include D. W. Griffith, the peer of all big feature directors, whose work in that massive screen, spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation," established a new high standard for such productions. Mack Sennett, himself a noted comedian, and admittedly the world's best director and creator of film comedies; and Thos. H. Ince, conceded to be the prince of producers of melodramas with real thrillers. With such a noted trio each specializing in their various departments, together with a dazzling array of stage and screen stars engaged for the various big film productions that will now be shown here, the acme of art in the motion picture line is assured.

The management also announces that on account of the opening of the Triangle Programme the usual Wednesday Gift Night and Friday Country Store will be discontinued during the next two weeks.

The programme for the first half of the week consists of a big six-reel dramatic feature produced by Thos. H. Ince, entitled "The Coward," with the well known actor, Frank Keenan, in the leading role, and also a two-reel Keystone comedy produced by Mack Sennett, entitled "Fickle Fatty's Fall," featuring Roscoe Arbuckle.

MOTION PICTURE CHAT

Wallace Reid, who is remembered as Don Jose in the Lasky production of "Carmen," in which Miss Geraldine Farrar made her debut in motion pictures, will play the principal masculine role in Miss Farrar's next photoplay, "Maria Rosa," which will be shown in many cities before its regular release date on the Paramount programme, May 15.

The Lasky photoplay, "Alien Souls," which has Sessue Hayakawa and his wife, Tsuri Aoki, for the featured members of the cast, will be released on May 11. Mr. Hayakawa will be remembered for his wonderful work in "The Cheat," in which he played opposite Fannie Ward. The new play is being waited for with considerable interest by his many admirers among the motion picture patrons. His petite wife is no laggard for ability, either, and together they ought to play exceedingly well.

"Audrey," one of the Paramount releases from the Famous Players during March, is scheduled to be shown in the near future at the Dominion Theatre. The film is an adaptation of the celebrated novel by Mary Johnston, in the stage version of which Maggie Mitchell starred. It is of a far different type from anything which Pauline Frederick has done on the screen. "Audrey" is a story of the early nineteenth century, which is full of romance, and contains a great deal of comedy and no little drama.

One of the biggest ball room sets ever erected in the Famous Players studio was just built for "Molly Make-Believe," in which Marguerite Clark is to be starred. It was for the great masquerade ball in which "Molly" is the unconscious cause of her future lover's being seriously injured. It is the ball which Carl takes while pursuing Molly, that later gives rise to the series of letters that in turn develop their delightful little romance.



Scene from "Rupert of Hentzau," at Variety Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this week

The interest in motion picture making was illustrated a few days ago when the Frank Lloyd Morocco Company, including Constance Collier and Forest Stanley, were filming a scene in the Los Angeles county jail. Because of light conditions, a cell at the end of a corridor was selected, and rehearsals started there. It was impossible for one prisoner to see what was going on, and almost as soon as the photoplayers began work a hand holding a mirror came out of a cell. The reflector was adjusted to secure the periscope effect, and the prisoner was thus able to watch the action.

Assuming that the public like to learn about the details in the making of a big picture, the fact that the banquet served in the Morocco production, "The Code of Marcia Gray," was a full course dinner and that the food furnished was prepared by a chef and served immediately, will be of interest and will dispel scepticism. The appointments and service were exactly as they would be in a society leader's home. The efficient and highly qualified art department at the studio is the sponsor for the correctness and care in details of any picture under the Morocco cipher.

BELIEVE CHAPLIN COULD ENACT SERIOUS ROLES

It is a matter of theatrical record that many great comedians have yearned to appear in serious roles, hence we have the tales of Eddie Foy wanting to play "Hamlet" and Jeff De Angelis mourning the inexorable fate which prevented him from ranting as Othello before admiring crowds, and it is not beyond the pale of probability that the day may come when the present vogue for Chaplin in comedy may turn to a demand for Chaplin in romantic parts.

The release through V. L. S. E. of the expected Essanay four-part feature, which exhibits Charlie Chaplin in a burlesque on "Carmen," has aroused interesting speculations as to just how the world-famous comedian would appear in a genuinely serious role.

Those speculations are provoked by only a flash of the Chaplin that might be, as the "Carmen" burlesque is an amusing absurdity from beginning to end. Chaplin as Don Jose, in military costume, but still retaining the diminutive moustache and elongated boots, is a figure of fun to be long remembered.

Just for an instant, in the burlesque, of its does when working up to the climax of the stabbing of Carmen, one gets a momentary dash of consciousness that Chaplin in a really tragic role would probably create as great a sensation among the critics of the sublime as he has done in the ranks of those who love the ridiculous.

The prediction is made here that, should Chaplin ever attempt tragedy it will be found that he has the temperament and the ability to rise to the occasion.

Regarding Edna May's Return

Now that Edna May, after an absence from public life of over ten years, will be seen in the leading role of "Salvation Joan," a seven-reel Vitagraph feature, released through V. L. S. E., has caused a current of reminiscent gossip among those who retain fond memories of the demure and bewitching Edna as the undisputed "Belle of New York."

To Feature Salmon Run

The great annual run of the Pacific salmon from the sea to shallow head waters of mighty Alaskan rivers will be strongly played up in the forthcoming photoplay production by the Lubin Company of Rex Beach's novel, "The Silver Horde." The salmon canning industry forms the foundation of the exciting narrative.

David Belasco, the playwright and stage manager, was once a call boy in San Francisco Theatre.

Lew Fields of the famous comedy team, received $3 a week for his first work on the stage.

Silver Spring Rock Rose 6 quarts 50c.

ROYAL VICTORIA

Commencing Monday

FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM CO. PRESENTS

THE INIMITABLE

John Barrymore

In a Stirring Humorous Combination of Laughs and Thrills

—THE—

LOST BRIDEGROOM

COMEDY WEEKLY

Matinee, 2-5. Admission, 10c

Evening, 6:30-11. Balcony, 10c. Lower Floor, 15c

DOMINION THEATRE

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

PRESENTS

CONSTANCE COLLIER

The Celebrated English Actress in

THE CODE OF MARCIA GRAY

An Engrossing Drama of Modern Fashionable Life. Truly an Artistic Triumph.

LOCAL MILITARY PICTURES

Departure of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders from Vancouver for the Front

THE ROMANCE OF A QUEEN

"Rupert of Hentzau"

In Brilliant Bluebird Photoplay

With JANE GAIL as Queen Flavia

DASHING ROMANTIC LOVE DRAMA

Based on Anthony Hope's Widely Popular Novelized Play

(Sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda")

The Duel to the Death. For the Honor of a Queen. The Burning Bier of a King. Sensational Battles for Love. The Vengeance of a Spy. Intensely Dramatic Episode Artistically Portrayed. Beautiful Scenery. Delightful Atmosphere. The Story of a Great and Lasting Love.

VARIETY THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 2, 3

Matinee Daily 1:30-5:00 p.m.

Evening Shows 6:30-8:15-9:45

10c MAJESTIC 10c

THEATRE

Most Popular Picture House

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

THE DRAGNET

Three-Part (Selig)

Special—Diamond—Release

A Boy at the Throttle

(Kalem)

"Hazards of Helen" Series, featuring "The Fearless Helen Gibson" and three other good reels

10c Watch Our Ads. for Special Features 10c

Transport Section of 88th Battalion, C.E.F., in Command of Lieut. Greaves



—Photo by Harold Fleming

END OF WAR IS NOT YET IN SIGHT

Mr. Lovat Fraser Reviews Prospects of Spring—Invasion of England Is Possibility Must Be Considered.

(By Lovat Fraser)

We are so immersed in domestic differences that we sometimes seem to forget the actual aspects of the mighty conflict in which we are participating. It should therefore be profitable to examine briefly the prospects of the coming campaigns.

But in doing so it will be best to avoid the eternal question, "How long will the war last?" Sometimes wars, like Charles II., are "an unconscionable time a-dying." Early last Winter I cherished a vague secret belief that the war might begin to end next July, and actually finish about the end of October. I do not think so now, for it is clearer than ever that unless Prussia is invaded and the Prussians are beaten to their knees, this war, in some form or other, will be always with us. We had better get on with the war, and not think too much about when it will end.

* * * * * *

The battle of Verdun continues to rage intermittently, but there seems little doubt about its issue. The Germans have done exactly what they were permitted to do and no more. They have flattened a salient with the shrewd and far-seeing acquiescence of the French, but they have not won an inch of ground which the French were not willing to yield in pursuance of their definite policy. The enemy has organized against the Verdun front the most formidable attack yet witnessed in the war, and they have utterly failed to achieve their purpose. They thus begin the Spring with a deep consciousness of discomfiture, which has spread to their civil population.

We are entitled now to draw from Verdun a further proof that the Western front is probably impregnable, at any rate for the present. The lesson is one which may be found to cut both ways, until the German numbers are very much diminished. More than that it would be unsafe to say, although a shrewd commentator has pointed out that the Western front is tending to develop a series of rather ragged salients. The conviction remains as strong as ever that, whatever may happen in other theatres, the war on land will be decided in the West. Wherever the Germans may go in their feverish search for a decision, always they must return to the calm and solid array of troops confronting them in France and Flanders.

After Verdun the next prominent factor in the situation is the internal condition of Germany. Personally, I have never been much impressed by the stress laid upon Germany's weakening financial position. She is contracting huge liabilities among her misguided people which she will probably be unable to meet, and will perhaps eventually be compelled to repudiate; but shortage of cash is not likely to affect her attitude for a very long time to come. The shortage of certain kinds of food, as well as of certain materials needed for her staple industries, is of more immediate importance, and its effect grows steadily less obscure. One who knows more about Germany's internal condition than most people said to me: "If we could only take the lid off Germany the world would be astonished."

Yet we must not count too much upon Germany's desperate straits. The Hohenzollerns and the military caste have staked their all upon the war. Their back is to the wall, and they know it. When they admit total failure, as they must in the end, the scales will fall from the eyes of the German people; but that time is a long way off. The Emperor and the great general staff are still masters of the situation, and are likely to remain so. Assuredly they still have the bulk of the people with them. Remember that this race of cunning barbarians has been preparing for forty years to seek the mastery of the world. If they have to eat the soles off their boots they will not yield at the end of twenty months.

* * * * * *

Having once more thrust vainly in the West, the German military authorities apparently propose to strike again at Russia. Report credits them with contemplating a move against Riga and Petrograd, and this time report is probably correct. They will have to operate in very difficult country, especially if they reach the region of the Pskov Lakes, and they will attack under very different conditions from those obtaining when von Mackensen began his march across Galicia last May. Two unfavorable factors should affect them. The first is the recuperation of Russia, who has recovered her balance and has new, well-equipped and well-munitioned armies in the field. Russia will not again be caught unawares as she was last Spring. Already she has begun a preliminary activity, and is endeavoring with considerable success to regain control of the important railway line from Vilna to Dvinsk. She is also pressing the Austrians in Eastern Galicia, and is preparing to wage a campaign on her southern front which will be largely independent of the struggle in the northern area.

The second factor is that if Germany strikes at Russia this Summer she will doubtless have to look to herself in the West also. The Council of the Allies assuredly did not meet in Paris to talk about the weather. The principle of concerted action will come into play, and Germany may find that fighting on interior lines has disadvantages as well as advantages. Should the situation thus hinted at develop, the climax of the struggle on land may be at hand. But remember always that, though this war began suddenly it is not at all likely to end suddenly. Our little South African War lasted for two years after its climax, which may be taken to the fall of Pretoria.

* * * * * *

All other theatres of the war are subsidiary to these two great fronts. We do not know, nor would it perhaps be prudent to speculate about, the intentions of the Allies regarding the powerful army of French, British and Serbians concentrated at and within reach of Salonica. However much opinions may differ about the occupation of Salonica, it must be admitted that it has served one profoundly useful purpose. It has steadied the military position in the Balkans. Whether it may grow into a more active design is quite another matter. The northward routes into the Balkans are not favorable to modern armies, for the difficulties of transport are enormous. Half a million men will be needed, with large additional reserves. Salonica will probably wait upon events elsewhere.

Egypt has passed out of the picture for the time being. Our defences beyond the Suez Canal are now elaborate and have reached the point to which they should have been brought a year ago. The Turks are evidently war-weary, but while Enver Pasha lives and remains obedient to his German masters we should not pay much heed to the rumors of Turkish overtures for peace.

The same considerations apply to Bulgaria.

The Grand Duke Nicholas continues to work wonders beyond Erzerum, but we must not expect to see him marching on Constantinople. His resources are governed by Russia's needs in Europe, and his hardy and valiant troops are mostly second line. He has to a great extent settled the Persian trouble for us, and for that we owe him our gratitude. The Mesopotamian campaign has small relation to the larger military issues. We shall have to settle accounts about it in due season, and we should all like to have seen General Townshend rescued speedily, but his beleaguered force cannot effect the decisive areas one way or the other. The swing of the pendulum is just now making the European issues paramount, and Asia recedes into the background. One notices that the German papers have ceased to grow ecstatic about the Stamboul Express.

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No examination of the military outlook can omit some reference to the possibility of the invasion of these islands, about which much has recently been said and written. The attempt will probably be made before the war ends, but unless the Government and the military authorities grow heedless or make mistakes of judgment, we can now regard the possibility with reasonable calmness. In plain words, the Germans have probably missed their chance, as they have missed so many chances. The nearer we approach the end of the war the more vigilant we ought to be about invasion. It will come, if it comes at all now, as a desperate gambler's throw, and not as a deliberate and well-conceived military operation. These desperate throws sometimes succeed, and there can be no more silly attitude than to leave invasion out of our reckoning. We ought to be prepared to meet it any day and any night, and never more than now. But it ought to fail, and, judging by present indications, it will fail, should it ever come.

The best opinion is again less hopeful that the Germans will try their luck at sea in the near future. The chances probably turn upon the internal conditions of Germany and upon the attitude of the civil population, which is still comparatively docile. The Germans will want to use part of their fleet to cooperate in the Baltic with the new land attack on Russia, and meanwhile they will perhaps prefer to take no great risks in the North Sea. Should the High Sea fleet come out to give battle we shall know that the end is near. Germany will have reached the end of her tether. But I do not in the least think that the end is near.

I have tried to explain the outlook as it appears to a layman with some opportunities of special knowledge. The conclusion may be summed up in a sentence. The ultimate victory of the Allies seems more certain and inevitable that it was a year ago, but there is not one sure or safe sign that the war is anywhere near a close.

2,156 Non-Combatants Killed.

Mr. Asquith, in answer to Major Sir Charles Hunter, who asked the number of non-combatants killed or drowned by the enemy, gives the following figures:

	By Bombardment	Air Raids
Men	49	137
Women	39	82
Children	39	57
	127	276

The number of non-combatants who have lost their lives on British merchant vessels and fishing vessels by enemy action is approximately 2,750, but figures distinguishing men, women and children are not available.

Canadians Wear New Steel Helmets



Infantry in the Trenches Somewhere in Flanders.

Members of the Voluntary Aid Detachment at Their Hospital



—Photo by R. L. Pooch.

IS THOROUGHLY TRAINED IN DUTIES

88th Battalion Has Efficient Transport Section — Lieut. H. B. Greaves, Formerly of R. N. W. M. P., Is O. C.

In all battalions recruited for active service in Western Canada are to be found a number of men who have already seen service in previous wars, while there is usually a valuable leaven of men who, for years, have made the plains or the hills their home. The 88th Victoria Fusiliers, C. E. F., is no exception. While all through the battalion may be found men trained in war or in Nature's school to endure hardship and to shift for themselves, it is probable that in the transport section are gathered together more men of this type than in any portion of the unit.

The O. C. of the transport section is Lieut. H. B. Greaves. His long service in that famous corps, the R. N. W. M. P., has given him a training which makes him particularly fitted for the post he holds. He returned to the Coast from the prairie country last Fall with the object of joining an overseas unit. It is interesting to note that, as long ago as 1899, Lieut. Greaves stood high in the service of the R. N. W. M. P., for in that year he acted as secret service agent, under the orders of the R. N. W. M. P., to His Excellency Khang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer, during the latter's sojourn in the Dominion.

Lieut. Greaves possesses recognition from the Royal Humane Society for saving life, which was awarded to him in 1887. He is also a proud member of the H. M. S. Conway Club, an organisation which numbers among its members some of the most prominent men in the British Empire of the present day. Many residents on Vancouver Island know Lieut. Greaves' eldest son, Harry, who left for the front in August, 1914, with the first contingent from Victoria and fought with the famous 7th Battalion. He has been "missing" since the second battle of Ypres on April 23, 1915, and, despite all efforts, no authentic information has been gathered as to what became of him. Lieut. Greaves' second son, Jim, left for the front with the 48th Battalion and at the moment is at the front with the 3rd Pioneer Battalion.

Mrs. Greaves, a daughter of Major Mutter, for many years warden of the Provincial jail in Victoria, has been called upon to bear a burden as heavy as any in shouldering her share of the Empire's war. Her two boys have gone and her husband expects to leave in the very near future. Mrs. Greaves is an energetic worker on behalf of the branch of the Red Cross Society at Somenos, where she is living, and, it may be added, her heavy sacrifices have been made without flinching.

The transport section has been thoroughly trained in the duties which it will be called upon to perform on active service. Its members—men who have served in the Royal Navy, in the army, the R. N. W. M. P., the B. C. Horse, and many of them veterans of the South African War of 1899—are as fine a set as can be found anywhere and may be relied upon to carry out their duties in the field. The N. C. O.'s of the section are Staff-Sgt. Murray, Sgt. Ashman, Cpl. Walker and Cpl. Mudie.

Prophet of Big Battles.

Speaking on "The Future of the War" at the annual meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, London, Mr. John Buchan expressed the view that the next three months will see the beginning of the final stage. Germany, he pointed out, had, of new troops, only the classes of 1916 and 1917, perhaps 600,000 in all, and these she had already begun to use at Verdun, and had probably used in Bukovina. Her famous regular corps were enormously diluted with poor material. "I shall never forget," said Mr. Buchan, "the difference between the Prussian Guards whom we took at Loos in September and the same Prussian Guards after the first battle of Ypres." Mr. Buchan expects, in the near future, a great naval battle.

NIGHT PATROL IN NO MAN'S LAND

Reconnoitring Along the Enemy's Parapet Is Thrilling Experience—Nerve Straining Crawl in Darkness.

By A Subaltern.

As darkness was blurring the irregular line of sandbags marking the German trenches and the ruined houses behind them in the sight of the British troops in the line, the captain of an everyday battalion came to the subaltern of an ordinary platoon in that battalion.

"Tonight," he said, "you will take out the patrol to their wire and——" here followed minute instructions of a highly intricate nature which those who do not take out patrols would never understand.

"All right,' the subaltern said when the captain had finished. With this he went to his platoon sergeant to arrange details.

Thus it was that at a late hour that night the subaltern stood crouching behind a low portion of parapet in company with his corporal and three of his men. They were anxiously watching the opaque darkness beyond the sandbags, awaiting an opportunity to vault into "No Man's Land," and set forth on their quest.

The night, though very dense, was not cold, so the party wore no overcoats. They were not encumbered by packs or cartridge-pouches, and each man carried only a few bullets, which were in his pockets. Rifle-firing attracts unpleasant attention when one fights with a Hun between the trenches. The bayonet is silent—and infinitely more effective. For this reason the bayonets of the patrol were fixed. A sock or similar article wrapped about the steel hid any chance of a tell-tale sparkle of metal.

Suddenly, as the unearthly light of a German flare sank away, our subaltern whispered "Now!" and with one scramble, was over the parapet and gone.

In a moment the men had followed him and tumbled into the rank grass and slush on the other side of the trench. The last man was barely over when another flare slashed the gloom above the enemy's line and burst the night asunder like a hand tearing a canopy. A silver light of intense brightness revealed the network of British wire, straggling sandbags and deep shell-holes, to the Germans. Our patrol lay motionless, and in the flickering depths of the shadows among the dead bodies passed as bodies or shadows. The German flare went out with a hiss like that of a serpent.

A Nerve-Straining Crawl

With grins on their faces the patrol began to crawl forward in Indian file, the subaltern leading, as in the tradition of the army. At intervals the rising of flares arrested their progress, but they steadily, though very slowly, neared their objective—the enemy's wire. Sometimes when an unusual stillness fell, the party rose and dashed forward a few yards to fling themselves into the mud when necessary.

They met no living man in their nerve-straining crawl. Yard by yard, the subaltern and his men crept nearer. Without discovery, they found themselves in front of the German entanglements. The cold touch of their myriad strands against each man was all that told him he had "arrived."

No instructions were given on attaining the scene of operations. They had been carefully detailed in the trenches some hours before, because to make the slightest sound within earshot of the Huns is madness. Each man simply turned to right or left, and went squirming along beside the entanglements. As they went, they ran their hands over the meshes, tugging a wire here, tapping another there, and occasionally working out a stake and depositing it on the ground where an angry Boche would come upon it later. They were testing the condition of the entanglements.

The subaltern was apparently on a different errand. With one of his most reliable scouts, he was carefully working his way through the wire and approaching the trenches which loomed up to what seemed a gigantic height above him. A few moments sufficed to find him crouching with his companion against the wet, dark wall of the parapet.

With their ears to the bags, they knelt there listening in the dark. No sound came to them, except the occasional thump of a rifle in the distance and the whitter of flying bullets over their heads. The subaltern whispered something in a hoarse tone to the scout, who nodded. They separated, and went gliding along the parapet.

Presently the officer found what he was looking for. As he felt his way onward, he encountered a slight bulge in the sandbag wall, indicating that here the parapet was doubly thick. He lay down and waited, and soon something above him broke into a fierce rat-a-tat-tat like a steam rivetter operating in an echoing street. It was a machine-gun.

He retraced his steps, and met his scout at the appointed place, disappointed, and with nothing to report. But he smiled in the gloom, when the subaltern whispered that he had found the thing he sought.

The Inevitable Happens

Beyond the wire, they met the rest of the patrol, who were awaiting them, their task complete. With a hearty inward prayer of thankfulness that, so far, they were unmolested, the subaltern started them on their return journey.

The inevitable happened. They came face to face with a German patrol, halfway home from a similar visit.

The heart of every man leapt to his throat. Then they moved, silently, [illegible] desperately and with bewildering rapidity, for at times like these, one must act quickly. Slowness is here another name for death.

There were four men in the German party, as against five of the British. But fair play does not count. With one accord the men whipped the coverings from their bayonets, and, rising, lurched at each other.

With a swift rattle of steel and hoarse curses, the conflict began and ended. One of our patrol fell coughing. The Germans died in a heap, and one shouted as he collapsed.

That was the signal to the Germans. A flare soared up and broke into dazzling brightness above them and a machine-gun opened fire. Our men lay flat, and the subaltern's palms fluttered as bullet after bullet shrieked and snarled over them.

The bullets were always over them, for which they thanked their stars, as the flares popped like champagne corks and the machine-gun thrashed the air with its myriad searching arms. At last, fitfully and sullenly, the alarm passed away. When all was quiet again, the subaltern brought his men safely back to their trenches—all but one, who lay behind them with four Germans, newly initiated into the silent host between the two lines.

In this way, the ordinary patrol did its work. Next morning, the Intelligence Summary said, "A patrol went out to the enemy's wire . . ."

And next afternoon, the gunners flattened the bulge in the parapet, where lurked a most aggressive machine-gun in fancied security. — London Daily Chronicle.

Military Wedding at Christ Church Cathedral



—Photo by Harold Fleming

Capt. Richard Halse-Ley is shown here leaving Christ Church under the arched bayonets of the N.C.O.'s and men of the 88th Battalion last Thursday afternoon, with his bride, Miss Theresa Janet Charlotte Mesher. Mrs. Halse-Ley is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mesher, of Glaston House, Dallas Road. The bridegroom is the second son of the late Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. Halse-Ley, of Reading, England. Their wedding was purely military throughout and was the first large military wedding of the year.

Principals in Wedding of Tuesday



MRS. HALSE-LEY
(Nee Miss Theresa Janet Charlotte Mesher)



CAPT. RICHARD HALSE-LEY

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No letters to the Editor will be printed except over the proper signature of the writer. This rule admits of no exception.

Coal

Sir,—Apropos of the resolution passed by the Esquimalt Municipality re the breaking up of the coal combine in Victoria, may I ask why the dealers here are still charging the extra 25c per ton put on to cover extra teaming during the "big storm"? The reason for charging the extra 25c passed with the snow.

May I also ask how it is that in Vancouver householders can purchase any grade of coal exactly 50c per ton less than the dealers charge here?

GEORGE M. WATT

Victoria, B. C., April 28, 1916.

The Irish Disturbances

Sir,—During the first half of the Victorian era Ireland, no doubt, could have boasted of many brilliant and fairly honest rebel leaders, but the descendants of many of those men have long since deteriorated into "successful politicians" with well and carefully feathered nests. Since the rebellion of 1798 "Gott strafe England" (in Irish) seems to have been as much the slogan of that class of rebels or politicians as in Germany today. A lady who has been recently in Ireland tells how that country has "improved" since I was there. She speaks of the "peaceful content of the peasantry, in better houses," etc. But, unfortunately, as she spoke, the rebels (Fenians, Sinn Feiners, or whatever they now call themselves) were well fixed in Dublin, the Irish capital, in opposition to His Majesty's forces.

Heaven defend our dear old land from such a mockery of patriotism. I live in hopes that there will be no Harry Thaw tricks about Casement, but that he will get the full penalty of the law, as he so richly deserves.

It is not a murdering pity the Government did not look more ahead and scatter these "warriors" when they had the presumption to march fully armed (contrary to law) through Dublin before the war with Germany began. Had they done so Dublin would not now be terrorized by such a contemptible rabble.

T. S. KENNEDY

Victoria, B. C., April 28, 1916

Compensation

Sir,—I am sure the public will applaud your decision to throw your columns open to a full discussion of the Prohibition question. At this time we all wish to do the right thing, regardless of our usual party affiliations. If Prohibition is necessary for the winning of the war, then by all means let us have Prohibition. Personally, I do not think that it is. But of one thing I am certain, viz., that Canadians who are so deeply involved in the dread conflict which is, in the final issue, a contest against injustice in its grossest form, will never vote for an act of injustice if the matter is put clearly before them. Prohibition without fair compensation would be as rank injustice and tyranny as any we are fighting against.

R. N. HINCKS.

Beach Drive, Oak Bay,
April 22, 1916.

Prohibition

Sir,—In reading a recent article in your paper on the above subject, I was much surprised at a number of the statements. Your correspondent says, "If Prohibition goes into effect, in my opinion this city will be set back ten years. . . . The experiment, and it is only an experiment, is too dangerous a one to play with."

There is no teacher like experience. Let us look at some of the results of experience in connection with the abolition of the liquor traffic. The Russian Finance Minister has announced that the savings of the nation since the beginning of the war have been increased 2,000,000,000 roubles. When we consider the great cost of the war to Russia, the result of adopting the national policy of abolition will be judged a full and satisfying proof that national sobriety is profitable. Not many months ago the Governor of the State of Kansas, writing in The Outlook, declared that the success of Prohibition in that State had been complete and conspicuous, and asked this question: "If Prohibition is not a success, a veritable blessing to the business interests and social life of the State, why do ninety per cent of the people favor it?"

H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S., in writing on "Employers and Employees," says: "If more evidence be needed as to the immensity of harm done by the liquor traffic to business interests, it is to hand on a large scale. Statisticians have divided the United States into four divisions: first, Prohibition States; second- near-Prohibition States, including those that have more than fifty per cent under Prohibition; third partly license States, those that have less than fifty but more than twenty-five per cent under no license; and fourth, those States that have less than twenty-five per cent under no license. This gives an excellent chance for comparison along several lines, which has yielded results that are surprising.

"Let us first take up the economic aspect of the drink question. The facts revealed by this method of investigation are of the utmost importance, both to employers and employees. It shows that in the Prohibition States in ten years there has been an increase of fifty-three per cent in the number of wage-earners. In the near-Prohibition States the increase was 43.3 per cent; in the partially licensed States the increase had dropped to 40.3 per cent, and in the licensed States it was only 36.7 per cent.

"This surely shows clearly enough that the liquor traffic is the greatest enemy of labor."

Next he gives the increase in the quantity of goods manufactured in ten years, ranging from 116.2 per cent in the Prohibition States to only 73.7 per cent in the licensed States.

The per cent increase in the wages paid to labor is no less remarkable, ranging from 105 per cent in the Prohibition States to only 61 per cent in the licensed States. Finally he closes thus:

"With these facts before us, we must organize and fight this great obstacle to business prosperity."

Your correspondent advocates "an educated public and moderate drinking." Methinks if his house were on fire he would not advocate a moderate fire thereof, lest the firemen should be put out of business. In Canada's reddest blood we are paying a terrible price for the drink traffic, which drags down 6,000 members of our population each year into a drunkard's grave. Who can estimate that loss and its results? It is beyond computation. Who can bring back the lives that have been sacrificed? Who can heal the broken hearts of the wives and mothers? What will compensate for the homes that are blighted, the families made to suffer poverty, hardship and cruel unkindness, and plunged into sorrow and mourning?

Although the nefarious traffic has been legalized, is it morally right to compensate those who will lose financially by its defeat? The economic loss to Canada from the liquor traffic has been so great that it is calculated that the annual cost of the liquor traffic, taking into account the amount uselessly laid out for liquor, the labor lost through drinking, the loss by deaths, by misdirected labor, by grain destroyed, and the public expenditure necessitated by intemperance amounted to more than $175,000,000.

Notwithstanding the unspeakable tragedy, sorrow, loss and waste resulting from the war, Mr. Lloyd George declared that drink was the worst foe that the British people had to contend with in the present war.

In the Summer of 1914 a young man was strolling in an American park and observed this notice near one of the walks:

"Citizens, this park is yours. Do all you can to keep it up."

The liquor traffic is incalculably wrong morally, although it has been mistakenly legalized to man's unspeakable detriment. Looking at the nefarious traffic from a moral standpoint, who can say: "Citizens! this trade is yours. Do all you can to keep it up"?

ISABELLA BROAD.

449 Quebec Street,
Victoria, B.C., April 28, 1916.

Order of Buffaloes

Sir,—Your paragraph on "Buffalo Church Parade" (under Vancouver Island News), at Alberni, B.C., in your issue of the 25th inst., has caused some little inquiry and comment, and, we think some information will be of interest to your readers. The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, under the Grand Lodge of England, has existed in Britain from time immemorial, and is today the largest and most powerful order in the Empire. Besides maintaining a fleet of ten motor ambulances at the Front, she has supplied over one hundred thousand (100,000) men to the firing line, and, has fully five thousand (5,000) members on mine sweepers on the North Sea, and this, in addition to her charitable work, such as relief to necessitous brothers, widows and families, our orphanage, and now a Garden City for the wounded brothers, is a record of practical philanthropy that any order might be proud of. We have two lodges established on a sound basis in Alberni, and Port Alberni, also a grand lodge in process of formation. The total brotherhood amounts, under the Grand Lodge of England, to two million five hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and twelve at last general report, located in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, China, Indian and Mediterranean possessions. The undersigned will be glad to hear from all brothers of the above order who are unattached to any lodge in Canada, for the purpose of our mutual advantage.

Trusting you will see your way to publish the above for the information of your readers.

G. M. CATHCART.

Cor. Sec., Beaver Lodge, R.A.O.B., G.L.E.

Alberni, B.C., April 27, 1916.

Government and Farmers.

Sir,—You state in an article in today's Colonist that complaint is often made that the Dominion and Provincial Governments do nothing for farmers.

This, as you rightly point out, is an untruthful statement. But you then go on to ask a question which ought to bring you numerous replies from every class of farmer, viz., What specific things are there the Government ought to do? I will now only touch the question from the poultryman's standpoint.

Why is it that the poultry industry in the Province, which a couple of years ago promised to become one of the most important branches of farming here, is now more or less sinking back into a state of lethargy? The Government is very fond of throwing statistics at the farmer's head—so many million dozen of eggs were imported into British Columbia last year. Why can't you, Mr. Fraser, increase the local production of eggs and keep the money in the country? The answer to this is because our new-laid eggs have to come into direct competition and are actually mixed with eggs from Petaluma, China and other foreign countries. Practically all the Poultry Associations, many of the Boards of Trade and other public bodies have repeatedly for the last two or three years petitioned the Dominion Government to protect the local fresh eggs from this unfair competition by passing an act that all foreign and storage eggs be stamped, so that the public may do their purchasing accordingly, and know what they are getting.

Has the Government helped the farmers by shelving the question? Has it done its share to decrease the imports of eggs and to encourage the breeding of more poultry in the Province?

The Colonist has before now written approvingly of an Egg's Mark Act, and I trust will continue to urge it. The above, however, is, I venture to think, a reply that all poultrymen would give to the question: What ought the Government to do?

E. D. READ,

Hon. Sec. Cowichan Utility Poultry Association.

Duncan, B. C., April 26, 1916.

"Sam Slick."

Sir,—In my letter today, headed "Who was First?" I did not wish it to be inferred, as it might be, that Judge Haliburton wrote a book called "Sam Slick," because he did not. Sam Slick was a mythical being, but representative of what was once a very real type of the peregrinating Yankee watchmaker, and Haliburton used him as the chief character of a number of his books. Yankee watch-tinkers and pedlers were in the early days to be found plentifully in the Maritime Provinces, the eastern townships of Quebec and throughout Ontario, and it was Judge Haliburton's delight to entertain and to be entertained by them. It was out of their stories that he wove materials for his series of books. The type of individuals to which Sam Slick belonged, like the dado, is now extinct. At least I think so. They were pure-bred Yankees as a rule, travelled with a pack on their back in a peddler's wagon. At whatever house nightfall found them they were put up without charge, and the members of the household, old and young, would sit up long after midnight to listen to their stories. As newspapers were not plentiful in those days, and communication not of the best, they were great purveyors of gossip about doings of the world, both local and general, and they seemed to be inexhaustible in their information. As the host never charged his guest for bed and meals, so the guest never departed without making a present—a tin dish to the housewife, repairing a watch or clock, or some trinkets to the children. They were looked upon as sort of visiting angels. Sometimes they were musical, and would sing and accompany themselves with a fiddle or tin whistle. They tramped all over the country selling their wares, were keen in trade, though liberal and free-going in disposition, but while bound to get the best of the bargain, usually honest and well-behaved.

R. P. GOSNELL.

Victoria, B. C., April 27, 1916.

Registry Fees

Sir,—In fairness to myself, I must correct an error in your report this morning of the proceedings yesterday before the Public Accounts Committee, which states that the registration was put through before the order-in-council was passed. My evidence before the committee on the 11th instant was that at or about the time the applications for the registrations were made, I was informed that the order-in-council would be passed, that the order-in-council was received by me on May 25, 1915, and that the registrations were not made until August 15, 1915. I had nothing whatever to do with the matter being brought before the committee, but was merely called as a witness and gave my evidence properly and fairly, as I am sure every member of the committee will also say.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General of Titles.

Victoria, B. C., April 28, 1916.

Question of Compensation

Sir,—Having read in Sunday's Colonist that you would devote a certain space in your paper on "Prohibition" for or against, I should like to say a few words on the subject of "Compensation."

There are a great many of us who are in favor of "Compensation," providing it is applied all round.

The man who goes into the liquor business knows the laws regarding same and has realized for a long time past that prohibition was coming. A note of warning was given four years ago if I remember right. When we take into consideration the many people that have been unwilling contributors to the upkeep of these places; when we consider the many ruined homes and know there are women struggling by hard work and rigid economy, trying to keep body and soul together, and keep their little homes going and their children fed, when a good part, if not all, of the husband's wages goes to the liquor trade. And you see many such in this fair city of ours.

Compensation? Yes, we can never compensate for these, but we could make part contribution towards it. I do not see how compensation can be awarded to the liquor people without applying the same principal to the unwilling victims of such a traffic.

As to the payment f fixtures, etc., so many of us were unwilling contributors in the first place, and we strongly object to be called upon a second time.

L. POWERS.

Victoria, B.C., April 26, 1916.

DISCUSSES GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION

Much of War Programme Has Been Devoted to Submarines—Limited Facilities for Building Dreadnoughts.

(By Archibald Hurd)

In the course of the Parliamentary debates recently a good deal of light has been thrown on the Navy; but the light has been necessarily as confused as the speakers have been numerous. That is always the case, particularly where the House of Commons deals with a technical matter; there are personal equations, differences of style in the presentation of arguments, and even a variation in the mental temperature of the assembly which all have their effect. In these circumstances, perhaps some useful purpose may be served by reviewing the position—necessarily very cursorily and incompletely.

The main revelation has been that the new programme of shipbuilding has been delayed. How much it has been delayed has not been stated. But the fact is there. What does it portend? It points to the need of energy in grappling with labor and other hindrances. Naval power is a plant of slow growth and slow decay. That is a consideration which is often overlooked. It has its consolation to a people whose maritime history dates back for 900 years or so.

The enemy has very great resources for naval expansion, and, therefore, while a quick, sharp victory on land would best have suited the Great General Staff—in which case the fleet would have done nothing—a long war, with its opportunities for building new vessels, may have its attractions for the German naval authorities. That is the position. The Admiralty possesses a singularly efficient Naval Intelligence Division, under Captain W. R. Hall, C.B., with its eye on the war barometer.

Test of Construction.

It has been stated lately that Germany could lay down twenty-five battleships or battle cruisers simultaneously. The idea is so preposterous that it hardly calls for examination. I doubt if all the shipyards of Europe could turn out as many vessels ready for action in four years, much less Germany alone in two years. At any rate, all the nations of the world combined have never reached that standard of construction in the past. Germany, embarrassed by our blockade and the demands of the greatest army in the world, fighting with the largest guns, is certainly not going to break naval records. Hitherto she has never laid down more than five or six battleships or battle cruisers—the secret acceleration in 1908—in any one year.

The criterion in war shipbuilding is not the number of ships available, but the facilities for making guns, armor and engines. The guns and armor must be ordered before the keel is laid; it is useless laying keels until there is the assurance that when the time comes the necessary guns, armor and engines will be forthcoming. Twenty-five Dreadnoughts would require at a maximum 200 weapons of 15-in. or 17-in., with their mountings, and then there are the torpedo tubes to be made. That work involved an expenditure of £600,000 in the case of Admiral Jellicoe's flagship. It is a matter of special machinery, tools, and very skilled labor. No "dilution of labor"—or very little—is possible. Then there is the armor—thousands of tons in the case of each vessel. There again special machinery and tools and very skilled labor are required. The same is true of the engines—numbering about 100 in each vessel, apart from the main engines of anything from 40,000 to 100,000 horse-power.

We can safely banish all such nightmares from our minds. Germany may have been making the fullest use of her resources in building capital ships, but she has performed no miracles; the success of the British Navy has embarrassed her. She has been compelled to devote no little attention in particular to building, engining and arming submarines to replace those which have disappeared.

Early Sunken Submarines.

According to Rear-Admiral Grant, U. S. N., commanding the submarine flotilla on the other side of the Atlantic, who has been giving evidence before a Congressional Committee, "reliable information has been received from abroad that the Germans have lost over sixty submarines during the war." The Admiralty has stated that it has no reliable information. Only the Germans know to what extent they have suffered. The United States naval authorities have their own sources of knowledge, and it is gratifying to learn from such a master that sixty submarines—presumably with their well-trained crews, in most cases—have gone. That is no slight achievement on the part of the Fleet.

But Admiral Grant went a stage further. He exposed the difficulties under which the Germans must be laboring in the light of his revelation of their casualties, even if they have made a determined spurt in submarine building. Speaking as an expert, he declared:

"The so-called 'radius of action' commonly used in reference to vessels, which means the distance they are able to cruise on stowed fuel, is extremely misleading.

"When the submarine is submerged, the storage capacity is reduced from one-half to three-quarters, and the battery has to be re-charged. About ten days must be consumed in watering the battery with pure distilled water. There is also a limit of the supply of provisions to about ten days, and the question of habitability is one of the most important factors in the operation of a submarine. It has been observed that after ten days' cruising men are 25 per cent less efficient physically, and that is considered the limit of time a man should remain at sea. Many of the members of the crew remain in the boat whether she is submerged or cruising on the surface, and have no opportunity to reach the open air.

"German boats—those of 900 tons displacement, submerged—covered the distance from Heligoland and return—3,700 miles—in nine days, and operated for twenty days unless their torpedoes and ammunition were used up. Upon return to port, the thirty-two men and six officers were given twelve days to recuperate. This made it necessary to have three boats in operation in order to keep one on the ground at all times."

Lead in Dreadnoughts.

The position, so far as the relative strength of our own and the German fleet is concerned, is simple. Had there been no war, we should have possessed at this moment forty-four Dreadnoughts—including the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson—to Germany's twenty-three (vide Admiralty statement, House of Commons, March 31, 1913), with a fall in our margin in the coming Summer, when Germany would have completed four more vessels. On the outbreak of war we acquired the Canada and Erin, so that the superiority was further increased. In other types of men-of-war—particularly armored cruisers—we had, and have, a respectable lead.

When war occurred, our position was very favorable; if Germany has since been working her hardest we could still hope to maintain the same proportion of margin; our capacity for creating naval strength is not far from 60 to 70 per cent greater than that of Germany. That is a self-evident proposition. For that reason it is essential that we should press on with construction as rapidly as possible, overcoming labor and other difficulties by swift and decisive action. Only that can insure the future, if the war should drag on for a year or so more.

Regrettable as the recent wrangle in the House of Commons has been, it may possibly serve a good purpose in leading to a speeding-up of operations. But neither we nor our Allies need be under any apprehension as to the present strength, and the strength in the immediate future, of the British Navy. We must calculate not by the probable output of new ships which the enemy will reach, but by the possible output which he can make, and even then, with foresight and energy, we can hold an adequate lead in all types of ships. This is one question. The other has to do with new measures for dealing with the larger, swifter and more powerful submarines which the enemy has built and with mines. That is a matter of some complexity which cannot be discussed here and now.—London Telegraph.

TO THE FAINT-HEARTED.

When with half-measures of the will,
Faint-hearted hopes, inconstant fears,
You bow your soul from deeds to tears
And wail against the need to kill,

Lift up your spirit to the Lord,
Who lent His face to holy wrath,
Took in His hands a knotted cord,
And cast the money-changers forth;

Who by no freakish, wizard spell
Drove the foul legion to the sea,
Nor withered up a senseless tree
To make a senseless miracle;

Who used no fine, sophistic arts
To flout the meek, or shame the crude,
But, childlike, traced for childish hearts
The black and white of bad and good.

O holy hands, and searching eyes,
O burning heart, make clear our sight,
Make clean our hearts to grasp aright
Thy passionate simplicities.

Deal with us as Thou willest to deal,
Spare not; by fear we learn to live,
Yet love us; only Love can heal
The strokes that only love can give.

Stay not Thy feet; press hard, pursue;
Draw nearer, nearer, close amain,
Strike home; then bid us rise again,
And hate the evil that we do.

And lift our faces to the snows,
And greet the music of the rills,
And breathe the larger air that blows
Far down the everlasting hills.

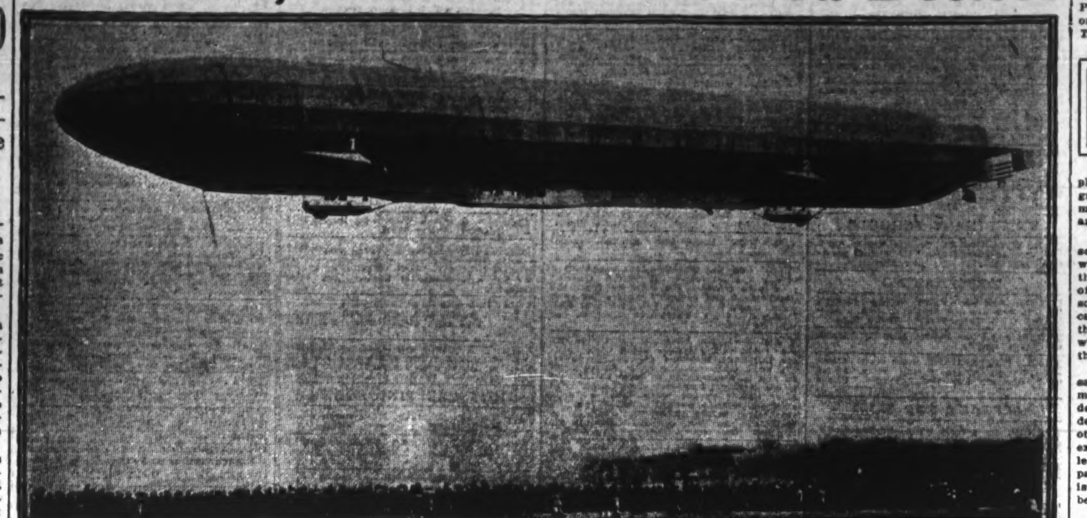
Dare greatly then, you know the strife,
You know the pains, you know the prize
You do but seal a brother's eyes
To slay his spirit into life:
Then by the Dweller in the Throne,
The Just, the Everlasting One,
By the sweet flower of Motherhood,
Transfixed beside the bitter rood,
By the inevitable doom
That shall compel us from the tomb,
By souls that lie in Abraham's breast,
By souls that cry in vain for rest,
By saints and sinners, saved and lost,
By all poor spirits tempest-tost,
By life and death, by heaven and hell,
By Him that hath done all things well,

Fear not; for you the Kingdom's free,
Your heritage; unsheathe the sword,
Stay on, that so our brother be
Not dead but living to the Lord.

—British Expeditionary Force, France, March, 1916.

St. Eloi must not be confused with St. Elias or Elijah, now the patron of Russian airmen. He was a French goldsmith of the seventh century, who executed some splendid shrines, thrones and [illegible] for Kings Clotaire II. and Dagobert I., and afterwards became Bishop of Noyon and eventually a saint. He made many missionary expeditions into Brabant, and founded many churches. Dunkirk owes its origin to one of them. Previously his name has been most familiar to English people as one which in Chaucer's time provided a mild oath.

Machine of Destruction Has New Devices



The above shows the positions of the four propellers which propelled Zeppelins prior to the war. Two were driven from the car marked (1) and two from the car or gondola marked (2). There is now evidence of a fifth propeller being driven from one of these gondolas.

NEW ZEPPELINS ARE DESCRIBED

French Expert Discloses Authoritative Information — LZ77 Was Airship of Large and Powerful Character.

(By Georges Prade)

Below is published an important article by M. Georges Prade, the French expert, who gives the latest scientific information about Zeppelins, based on an examination of the LZ 77, brought down at Revigny, and on private information received from Germany.

Much has been written on Zeppelin airships. Many details, more sensational than exact, have been given concerning them. The older types, constructed before the war, and known to experts, did not permit of an overpoetic description. This has been more than atoned for with the new type, baptized "super-Zeppelins," by analogy with super-Dreadnoughts.

These elaborate inventions (such as Zeppelins 400 yards long, carying artillery, and throwing torpedoes from a height of 5,000 yards) are today exploded, not only by what we may call impossibilities of construction, but by experience. I visited in detail, with the French officer entrusted with the official report, the Zeppelin brought down on February 21 at Revigny. I am able to give, in the absence of an exact scheme—rendered impossible by the almost entire destruction of the apparatus—a sufficiently precise description, based on actual factors, of the latest types of Zeppelins.

Latest Types.

First of all, was the Zeppelin brought down at Revigny one of the latest constructed? The question may, without doubt, be answered in the affirmative. It included, as will be seen later, new contrivances; it had five motors and five propellors, and a larger cubic capacity. Finally it bore the number L Z 77. The letters L Z followed by a figure, indicate the order of delivery from the Zeppelin yards. In July, 1914, on the eve of the war, the dirigibles L Z 24 and L Z 25 were received from the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. L Z 30 carried out her trials on the Bodensee on November 5, 1914, in my presence. The figures L Z 77 suffice alone to indicate that Germany has constructed since the war, in 18 months, at least 52 Zeppelins. In the last quarter of 1914 she launched one every three weeks. Today, as the above estimate shows, she completes at least one every ten days. If, therefore, the L Z 77 were one of an old type, Germany would have attained an output of more than one Zeppelin a week. It is, besides, only logical to assume that Germany employed to aid her offensive on Verdun—in which the dirigibles cooperated by trying to cut the railway line which supplies the great fortress—the most recent and most redoubtable type in her aerial fleet.

We may, therefore, take the L Z 77 as the basis of an examination of the airships which have flown over England and Paris, and may do so again.

New Contrivances.

In presence of the shapeless heap of debris—broken aluminum girders, twisted and blackened by the fire—it was not possible to reconstruct exactly the dimensions of the Zeppelin that had been brought down. But an examination of the main beams, their curve, the estimated stress limit—which was compared with the materials of the Z VIII., brought down in France, in August, 1914, and which was of 22,000 cubic metres capacity—warranted the conclusion that the L Z 77 measured about 30,000 cubic metres. The metal employed was somewhat different—aluminum, toughened by a slight alloy of copper and zinc.

The following are the dimensions of previous types:

	Cubic metres	Length metres	Diameter metres
Type 1912..	19,500	141	14.80
Type 1913..	22,000	156	14.80
Type 1914..	27,000	158	16.58
Type 1915..	30,000 which should give a length of about 100 metres.		

The shape is no longer the same. All previous Zeppelins were symmetrical, that is to say, both ends were alike. The L Z 77, like British and French airships, was much bulkier forward and tapered off towards the stern, which gave her, with an equal capacity, less resistance when advancing, and consequently, with equal power, greater speed.

There were, as always, two cars, which the Germans call "gondolas," a kind of metal boat, in which were placed the motors and the mechanics. They communicated by means of a central cabin, in which were stationed the pilots, the crew, and the gunners who threw the bombs. The wireless telegraph apparatus was in the same place as the projectiles. A central ladder led from there vertically through the Zeppelin to the upper part, which was provided with a platform or shield, whence machine-guns could be fired. This ladder passed between two of the 20 independent ballonnets, separated by partitions, which in a Zeppelin correspond to the water-tight compartments of a ship.

L Z 77 was provided with five motors of the same type as those of previous dirigibles—Maybach motors, of the type known as 180-200 h.p., with six vertical cylinders of 160x170, water-cooled, weighing 448 kilogrammes, and consuming about 230 grammes of petrol per horse-hour, and two kilogrammes 500 of oil per hour, and per motor. The Maybach factory is situated at Friedrichshafen. The engineer Maybach is the ex-technical director and founder, with Daimler, of the Mercedes battery.

In the 1912 and 1913 types there were three of these motors, driving four propellers, placed symmetrically, two on the left and two on the right side of the Zeppelin, a third of the length of the airship from the bow, and a third from the stern. The rear motor worked two propellers. In the 1915 types, such as L Z 77, there is, in addition, a fifth motor, which drives a fifth propeller placed behind the stern car. In this way an increase of horizontal speed was obtained, and at the same time an increase of ascensional speed, so that the airship, throwing out ballast, inclining its vertical planes, and raising its nose to over 15 deg., might rise and escape at full speed. This was the plan followed by the dirigible which came to Paris on January 27, 1916. After having dropped its bombs it seemed literally to bound upwards towards the sky, and disappeared in the darkness above the airmen, even though they were flying at 2,800 metres.

Crew and Armament.

The corpses, or rather remains of corpses—for several were entirely carbonized—which were found on the ground pointed to a crew of 23 men. That is about the same estimate as that of the skipper of the trawler King Stephen, of Grimsby, when he met the L 19, lost at sea, on its way back after cruising over England, and would seem to prove that the airship was of a similar type. The 1912 models could be worked by eight men, those of 1913 by twelve men, and those of 1914 by eighteen men. The latter figure is established by the mentions in despatches of the Zeppelins which bombarded Antwerp, Paris and England at the beginning of 1915, published in the German technical journals.

The 1914 types carried a thousand kilogrammes of bombs for a raid of about 400 nautical miles. The L Z 77 had on board 1,500 kilogrammes of bombs, composed of 20 projectiles, weighing 50, 80 and 100 kilogrammes. Each bomb was placed in a special bomb-thrower formed of a hook which the weight of the bomb opened when the hook was freed by an electric current controlled by a push button in the cabin —an arrangement corresponding to that of a bell, with its electro-magnet and soft iron. The crew discharged all the bombs before the Zeppelin reached the ground. They made holes in the soil 7½ feet and 17 feet in diameter.

The airship carried no revolver cannon, even of small calibre, but only six machine-guns—two on the summit revolving round the shield, two in the forward gondola, and two in the stern gondola.

It was not possible to determine the exact quantity of petrol carried, the tanks having been melted by the fire. Neither was any trace found of the powerful cold-light searchlights, with which the Zeppelins can illuminate the ground from a great height.

Anti-Zeppelin Defences.

The dirigible was hit while flying at a height of between 1,800 and 2,000 metres. The airship which visited Paris came at about the same altitude, but immediately after rose to more than 3,000 metres by throwing out its ballast and bombs, and climbing with its inclined planes. The airman, J. de Lesseps, who chased it for more than 50 minutes, just beneath it, without losing sight of it, but unable to hit it, told me he calculated he was from 700 to 800 metres lower than the Zeppelin. His own barometer indicated a height of 2,800 metres, the maximum his gunplane could reach. It would seem, then, that the best plan, from every point of view, would be to attack the Zeppelins before their arrival over the city, and before they have dropped their projectiles. Above the cities themselves it is better to leave the defence to the anti-Zeppelin guns. Light aeroplanes, climbing high and quickly, can alone attack the monster on his return journey, high up in the air. This gives three phases to the battle:

(1) Attack by gun-planes before the arrival of the Zeppelin over London or Paris.

(2) Attack by anti-Zeppelin guns, fired from the ground while the airship is over the city. If possible use should be made of guns of fairly large calibre, quick-firing, resembling the 104mm. and 120mm. German naval guns, firing at a high angle, with three kinds of shells: "Spotting" shell, leaving a luminous track, to discover the Zeppelin and regulate the fire; shattering shell; and shrapnel shell, bursting into innumerable fragments. The 104mm. anti-aircraft Krupp gun, 45 calibres long, sends a projectile weighing 15½ kilogrammes, with a muzzle velocity of 800 metres, to a height of 4,000 metres, and fires 15 shots a minute. The shrapnel bursts into 625 fragments. These, with the addition of 120mm. guns, are the ordnance which defend Ostend.

(3) Light-chasing aeroplanes, armed with machine-guns and incendiary rockets, should attack the airship on the return journey, at a high altitude.

It is equally indispensable to have a very large number of exceedingly powerful searchlights, placed in a circle round the point to be defended, their rays inter-crossing like an X, so as to catch the Zeppelin as if between the blades of a pair of scissors. It would also be useful to have a certain number of searchlights mounted on aeroplanes, so as to carry the rays nearer the Zeppelin.

If the bulk of the Zeppelin seems to make it an easy target, its speed and its ability to rise rapidly make it difficult to discover, to approach, and to bring down. It is a difficult task.

Zeppelins certainly arrive over England at a low altitude, and perhaps even at reduced speed, so as to economise petrol while at sea. They gradually rise, as the weight of petrol diminishes, but they may, on occasions, have been obliged to throw out ballast on reaching the coast line.

Germany has today about 40 Zeppelins, the greater number of which are destined for patrol service over the North Sea and the Baltic, in constant communication with her fleet, and her submarines. They thus police the seas and keep a watch on ships of commerce. That is the principal task of Zeppelins.

From private information which I have received from travellers who went to Germany with a special purpose, I am able to say that the Zeppelin pilots' school is at Leipzig, near the old shed. There are three new sheds and two schools; one for artillery officers (Army dirigibles), and the other for naval officers (marine dirigibles). Leipzig is, as a matter of fact, geographically protected from all incursions of aeroplanes coming from France, Belgium, the sea, or Russia. It is also the centre for making hydrogen (Chemnitz factory), and for airship fittings (Zeiss factory, at Jena). Finally, it stands at the meeting point of three aerial routes which cross Germany, and are indicated by hangars and aerial lighthouses: Route to the Western front, by Leipzig, Gotha, Frankfurt, Mayence, Metz, and France, or by the valley of the Rhine, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Belgium; route by the sea, by Cuxhaven, Hamburg and Kiel, and the hangars of Schleswig; route to the Eastern front, by Berlin, Posen, Leignitz, Konigsberg, to mention only the principal sheds.—The London Times.

ANIMAL FRIENDS

Dogs in War and in Peace

Dogs, like many other animals, are playing a very important part in the great war. They are acting not only as machine gun carriers, but as link, patrol and ambulance workers.

A very knotty problem which presented it self to many men who enlisted when the war started was the fate of their animal pets. Here, as in the case of wounded horses, the great humane societies, as well as private persons, came to the rescue and took charge for the duration of the war of creatures which would otherwise have found themselves deserted.

"Many a man past the middle of life," says a well-known animal writer, "remembers with peculiar and especial tenderness that one dog which was the dear companion of his boyhood. No other canine friend can ever be to us exactly what that one was. And here let me venture to observe that the comparative shortness of the lives of dogs is the only imperfection in the relation between them and us.

"There is a little skull amongst the bones I have collected for the study of anatomy which any slightly scientific person would recognize at once as that of a dog. It is a beautiful little skull, finely developed, and one sees at a glance that the animal, when it was alive, must have possessed more than ordinary intelligence. To me this beautiful little example of Divine construction may be a teacher of scientific truths, but it is also a great deal more than that. My memory clothes it with mobile muscles and skin covered with fine short hair in patches of yellow and white. Where another sees only hollow sockets in which lurk perpetual shadows, I can see bright eyes wherein the sunshine played long ago. I can see the ears, too, though the skull has none, and the ears listen and the eyes gaze with an infinite love and longing. She was the friend of my boyhood, reader, the companion of a thousand rambles, and when she died my boyhood was dead also and became part of the irrevocable past.

"I please myself with the thought that every man is, or may be if he will, a centre round which many kinds of affection, press with gently sustaining forces. Let us not undervalue the love which rises to us from below, bathing our feet in warmth. Only the love of animals and children, whilst still quite young, is absolutely free from criticism. As we are told to go to the ant to learn industry, so we may go to the dog for an example of magnanimity. The finest touches of it in his nature are not so much in the absolute insensibility to offence, as in his courteous willingness to attribute offences which he cannot possibly overlook, to some pardonable mistake of yours or blameable error of his own.

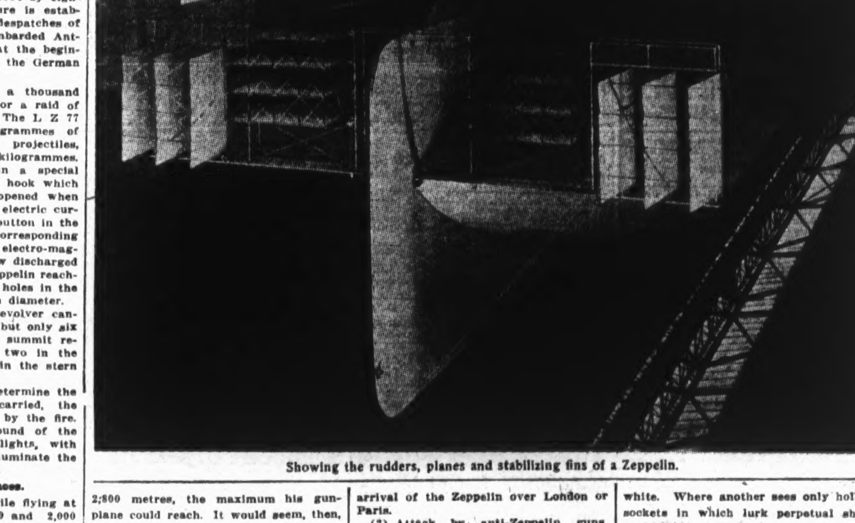
"There are thousands of anecdotes illustrating the affection which dogs bear to their masters, and as the world goes on thousands of other examples will be recorded, but no one will ever know the full marvel of that immense love and devotion—it is inexhaustible! We do not know the depth of it, even in the dogs we have always with us.

One of my neighbors has an old dog that can neither see nor hear, and passes the dark, silent days in an arm chair which has been given to him for the comfort of his old age. One sound is audible to him still—and one only—a little, shrill, silver whistle that he has obeyed from puppyhood till now. It is one of the most pathetic sights I ever witnessed when the master comes and sounds the piercing call. The inert thing in the arm chair becomes galvanized with sudden life, tumbles down upon the floor, crawls towards the sound, finds the beloved hand and licks it. They pass whole evenings together still—that gentle master and his poor old friend. And still in that dark decrepitude beats the heart of inexhaustible love."—P. G. Hamerton, 1872; "Chapters on Animals."

Britain's Growing Navy.

It is not easy to visualize, in terms of warships, the million tons which, as Mr. Balfour announced, have been added to the Navy since August, 1914. But some idea of what a million tons of fighting vessels mean may be gained when it is said that on the outbreak of war there were in the Grand Fleet 24 battleships of the Dreadnought and super-Dreadnought class and ten battle cruisers of the same or superior tonnage. These 34 ships together totalled 772,650 tons; so that if Britain had doubled the number of her Dreadnoughts since the war began, there would still be nearly a quarter of a million tons for monitors, light cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Stern View of Death Dealing Machine



Showing the rudders, planes and stabilizing fins of a Zeppelin.

B. C. Feeds Children of London Soldiers



"We had a grand time last Friday week when we gathered 300 children belonging to our soldiers," writes Sir John Kirk, director of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, London, to Mr. R. S. Day of Victoria. Sir John's letter is dated April 10. "Quite half of them, alas, were orphans, but we had a merry time, and to make the occasion the more memorable we invited a party of wounded Canadian soldiers from the Convalescent Home at Epsom. Lord Killanin very kindly allowed them to come, and about 20 of them made a brave show upon our platform. They were delighted to help the nurses wait upon the children. Altogether we had a right merry time, thanks to our dear friends in British Columbia. It was a real joy to us to know that even in war time, we were not entirely forgotten. We had one disappointment—the Agent-General of British Columbia, Sir Richard McBride, was prevented from being present by an important engagement." This treat was provided by friends of the organization in British Columbia. Mr. R. S. Day is treasurer of the Victoria Auxiliary and Mr. J. T. Deaville honorary secretary. The Shaftesbury Society was founded by Lord Shaftesbury 71 years ago to deal with the poorest children of the London slums. It is managed by a council, aided by a ladies' auxiliary, and today it influences for good about 100,000 souls every week through nearly 5,000 voluntary teachers and workers. Speakers at the dinner referred to the link between Tooting and British Columbia. The Victoria Auxiliary had its origin in a friendly visit by the director of the Ragged School Union to Victoria 13 years ago. He aroused interest in the Society's work and received a substantial collection. This collection has been repeated each year, and through gifts of the Y. M. C. A., the Sunday School children and other friends in Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver, over 20,000 children have been given a Christmas dinner and entertainment.

TRAINED IN ART OF BOMB-DROPPING

Zeppelin School on Shores of Lake Constance Where Profession of Death and Destruction Is Taught.

(By an Air Pilot)

Along the shores of Lake Constance, on the German side, there are numerous small islands, all of them of a remarkable similarity in shape. They are huge floating rafts, each of which carries a Zeppelin shed.

Here, far out from the shore, and away from prying eyes, dwells a busy colony of human beings. These are the pilots and the crews of the Zeppelins—skilled mechanics whose duty it is to overhaul the huge craft and to keep them airworthy. There are also a hundred-odd housewives, whose nimble fingers busily stitch at and fashion the envelopes; night and day they ply their needles in order that their beloved Fatherland may not lack the necessary material. Lastly, there are the youths who are being instructed in the gentle art of flying.

These latter are for the most part the eldest sons of the noblest German families, their ages ranging from eighteen to twenty-one years. To be related to an officer of the air service is considered a very great honor in Germany. The air service is even more desirable than the crack regiments, such as the "Death's Head Hussars," or the "Prussian Guards," the Kaiser's bodyguard.

At Friedrichshafen—for the air station is named after the nearest large town on land—the would-be airman must undergo a course of long and detailed instruction. It matters not whether he be intended for the navy or the army wing, Friedrichshafen is the central training school for both. The naval wing is by far the larger and sees far more active service than does that of the army. After completing his training course at Friedrichshafen the young pilot is sent to Heligoland, Tondern, Borkum, Brussels, Leipzig or one of the other large Zeppelin centres, there to carry on his profession of death and destruction. From three to four months is the time allowed to train an efficient Zeppelin pilot. During that period he is supposed to have gained a thorough knowledge of the handling of the craft, of the working of the engine, of the main principles of aerostatics, wireless, gunnery and the theory of flight.

* * * * * *

For the first three weeks he attends a series of lectures; there are the construction, the assembling, fabric manufacturing, navigation and meteorological classes. He must personally make up a portion of the fabric, take to pieces and reassemble as an engine, "box" and steer a course by compass. At the end of each month an examination is held; and at the end of the course comes a final examination, in which the candidate must secure 70 per cent of the total number of marks allowed or will be asked to resign. Needless to state, the average German youth is too "keen" on his subject to submit to this indignity.

Having passed this final examination the sub-lieutenant is permitted with great rejoicing in his heart, to take part in his first flight. Several of the older types of Zeppelin are reserved for this purpose. The "quirks," as they would be called in our own air service, are taken up in batches of five, under the vigilant eye of an experienced pilot—unusually an officer who has seen a great deal of active service and has taken part in one of the raids on Great Britain. He explains to them the uses of the various parts—such as the rudder, propellers, oilerons, and elevators. He shows them the best methods to be employed when rising and descending and gives them a sound general idea of aerial navigation.

On their second trip aloft the batch of "quirks" are allowed to fly the ship themselves. On the third trip they are sent up singly with an instructor, and fly unaided for the space of one or two hours. The first three trips having been passed satisfactorily, the great day arrives when the new hand is sent up in command. He is given strict orders not to stray too far afield, and always to keep within sight of the sheds.

* * * * * * *

Quite recently an unfortunate sub-lieutenant went up over the lake on his first trip in command. A storm suddenly sprang up; he descended hurriedly to the nearest land, which happened to be an island in the middle of Lake Constance, and was forced to remain there for the night.

During that time the storm grew in fury. The wind blew up a gale, and, despite the combined efforts of the crew, the huge ship broke loose, and when the morning dawned she was a total wreck. Her back broken, she was lying half on the shore and half submerged in the waters of the lake. This unfortunate accident ended the pilot's career, for a courtmartial found him incompetent, and he was dismissed the air service.

A very considerable portion of the time spent in training is devoted to the art of dropping bombs. To do this successfully the young pilot is taught always to have the wind at his back and the bows of his craft pointing directly at the object to be bombed. For this purpose he is provided with a formula minutely worked out, which allows for both the speed of the ship and for the direction of the prevailing wind—two factors which influence accuracy in bomb-dropping to a very great extent. Skill in aiming is obtained by floating large portions of timber—constructed to resemble miniature warships—upon the surface of the lake and by approaching them at varying degrees of speed, altitude, and direction of wind.

When sufficient experience has been obtained in bomb-dropping the pilot is sent on long trips across the country to learn the secrets of air navigation. The principal route chosen is from Friedrichshafen to Berlin and back, or to Breslau or Hamburg. Then there follows a short spell of flying across the lines. Then, and only then, is the Zeppelin pilot considered capable of conducting a raid across the seas.—London Daily Mail.

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A. C. Taylor & Co. ....Kamloops, B. C.
A. C. Little ....Prince Rupert, B.C.
James Oglow ....Dawson, Y. T.
Dominion News & Cigar Co., 35 Jasper Avenue ....Edmonton, Alta.
Mike's News Stand, First Street and Jasper Avenue ....Edmonton, Alta.
Murphy Bros., 225 Portage Avenue, —Winnipeg, Man.
Hy. Schwartz, 418 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
Queen's Hotel News Stand ....Toronto
Morris Michaels ...Windsor Hotel, Montreal
Acme News Co., Second and Union Streets, Seattle, Wash.
Eckart News Co., cor First and Washington Streets ....Seattle, Wash.
W. O. Whitney, 4th and Pike Street, —Seattle, Wash.
Emery C. D. Neal ....Port Angeles, Wash.
Sol Duc Hot Springs Hotel, Sol Duc, Wash.
Ben Stubeck, Traders' Bank Building, —Spokane, Wash.
The Bowman News Co., Post Office corner, —Portland, Ore.
St. S. Rich, 4th and Morrison, Portland, Ore.
O'Mara News Co., corner Fifth and Washington Streets ....Portland, Ore.
Trego News Co., corner Ninth and Pacific Avenue ....Tacoma, Wash.
C. Burke, 11th and Pacific Avenue, —Tacoma, Wash.
California News Co., 6 Market Street, —San Francisco, Cal.
Golden Gate News Co., 789 Market Street, —San Francisco, Cal.
Harriott News Co., corner Turk and Market Streets ....San Francisco, Cal.
Jerry's News Co., Eddy and Powell Streets, —San Francisco, Cal.
United News Agents, corner Eddy and Market Streets ....San Francisco, Cal.
N. M. Wheatley, corner Market and Kearney Streets ....San Francisco, Cal.
Beck News Co., corner McAllister and Market Streets ....San Francisco, Cal.
C. D. Lauer, 14th and Broadway, —Oakland, Cal.
W. E. Phipps, Fifth and Broadway, —Los Angeles, Cal.
World Wide News Agency, —Long Beach, Cal.
Child's News Agency, corner Fifth and D. Streets ....San Diego, Cal.
Child's News Agency, corner Fifth and F Streets ....San Diego, Cal.
Pacific News Agency, corner Sixth and Broad Streets ....San Diego, Cal.
Yoma News Co. ....Kansas City, Mo.
Pope Newspaper Agency, N. W. corner Clark and Van Buren Streets....Chicago, Ill.
Donato Saracco, 546 S. Wabash Avenue, —Chicago, Ill.
Quaker News Co., 717 North Marshal St., —Philadelphia, Pa.
Ham Adams, corner Ninth and G Streets, —Washington, D. C.
International News Co., 504 Washington Street ....Boston, Mass.
E. Schwartz, 1828 Prospect Avenue, —Cleveland, Ohio
Garfield News Co., 46 Monroe Avenue, —Detroit, Mich.
Hotaling's News Agency, Grand Central Depot ....New York, N. Y.
St. Bride's Publishing Co., 90 Fleet Street, —London, E. C., England
Daws Steamship Agency, 17 Green Street, Charing Cross Road ....London, England
W. J. Attwood, 176 Fratton Street, —Portsmouth, England
Grants, 6 Lords Street, Arcade, —Liverpool, England

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

B. C. FUNERAL Co. (Hayward's), Ltd., established 1867. Always open. Quiet, private parlors, large furnished chapel; reasonable charges. 734 Broughton Street. Phone 2235.

CARPENTRY—Alterations and repairs; leaky roofs repaired and guaranteed. T. Thirkell, phone 3889L.

CARPENTRY—Prompt attention given to alterations and repairs. Estimates free. R. Black, phone 3035L.

CAMERON Wood Co.—Millwood, $3 per cord; $1.50 per half cord; kindling, $2 per half cord. Phone 5000.

CLEAN Sweep—Burt. Phone Wrightville, 2739L, formerly Hayward & Burt.

CHIMNEY Sweep—Lloyd. Phone 2183L. 15 years' experience in Victoria.

CHIMNEY Sweeping—C. White. Phone 3008. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DRAYMEN—Victoria Truck & Dray Co., Ltd. Phones 13 and 4769.

DRAYMEN—Joseph Heaney; office at 1219 Wharf Street. Phone 171.

JUNK—Wanted, scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, bottles rubber, highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1616 Wharf Street. Phone 1336. Branch store, 1414 Store Street.

LITHOGRAPHING — Lithographing, engraving and embossing. Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 135. Best service in the city.

MR. KNEESHAW, the well known psychic and healer, may be consulted at Suite 9, Normandie Apartments, Cook and Fisgard Streets, from 1 to 8 p. m. Circles Tuesday and Friday, 8 p. m. Phone 1759L.

PATENTS, trade marks, designs, copyrights. Featherstonhaugh & Co., the old established firm of patent attorneys; offices, 1020 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS — Rowland Brittain, registered attorney; patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., opposite Post Office, Vancouver, B. C.

SEWER pipe ware, field tile, ground fire clay, etc., B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Broad and Pandora.

SHORTHAND School, 1011 Government St., shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught; graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

STENCIL and Seal Engraving — General engraver and stencil cutter. George Crowther, 816 Wharf St., behind Post Office.

TYPEWRITERS—New and second-hand; repairs, rentals; ribbons for all machines. United Typewriter Co., Ltd., 732 Fort Street, Victoria. Phone 4798.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods, importers and manufacturers, men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

WINDOW Cleaning — Don't forget to phone 1705. James Bay Window Cleaning Co., 641 Government Street.

WINDOW Cleaning — For promptness phone 3515. The Island Window Cleaning Co., 2509 Government Street.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CERTIFIED Masseuse—Nurse Harwood, 404 Campbell Building.

CIVIL Engineer—George A. Smith, British Columbia land surveyor. Offices at Alberni, B. C.

DENTIST—Dr. Lewis Hall, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

DENTIST—R. Le Roy Burgess, 107-108 Campbell Building.

MATERNITY and medical home, licensed, 504 Cook Street. Phone Mrs. Fenton Jackson 5062R.

NURSE Harwood; certified masseuse; vapor baths; scalp treatment; 404 Campbell Building. Phone 4465.

VICTORIA Riding Academy. Riding and driving horses for hire. Call phone 1611. E. Henderson, Proprietor.

SINGING

MISS Gladys Evelyn, Certificated Advanced Singing, Associated Board R. A. M. and R. C. M., accepts few pupils. Phone 1907L. Studio, 831 Burdett.

DANCING

MRS. SHERIDAN-BICKERS will continue her dancing classes for children another month; every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday from 3:30 until 5:30 p. m. Courtney Street, opposite the Alexandra Club. Phone 4555X.

STAGE dancing taught by vaudeville performer, eight years' experience; national dances. Class and private lessons; reasonable. Miss Patricia Hyde, phone 1758R.

MUSIC

MRS. E. Semple, pianist and experienced teacher of piano. Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. 2040 Fourth Street. Phone 3371L1.

TUITION

ENGINEERS—Marine, stationary, classes Mondays, Thursdays, 8 p.m., or by appointment. W. G. Winterburn, 503 Central Block, Victoria, B. C.

MADAME CHOLLET receives students for French and English subjects; piano, careful technique and famous classics; thoroughly experienced in Paris and London. Studio, Ailsa Mansions, Cook and Collinson.

ST. HELIER'S School, 1017 Burdett Ave. Miss Le Gros will be at home Monday, May 1st, from 3 to 6. Duties resumed May 2nd. Many successes in the "Oxford," "Cambridge," and "College of Preceptors" examinations, some girls being prize-winners, and having distinctions in French. A French junior class is held on Saturdays, $6 for 3 months.

THE Needlework Class for young ladies begins next Saturday at 2 o'clock, Suite 7, Ailsa Mansions, Cook and Collinson.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A FEW more men required for army service corps; good teamsters and issuers for supply department. Apply at orderly room, old Drill Hall, Menzies St.

A CARD of identification will be sent out with each person registered at the Municipal Free Labor Bureau, 613 Cormorant St., giving date, name, kind of labor to be performed, etc. Employers will please insist on seeing this card.

BOYS going to school can earn good wages evenings and Saturdays, delivering parcels; must have bicycle. 614 View Street.

BOY Wanted—Golden West Bakery, Quadra and Princess.

BOY Wanted—Terry's, Fort Street.

FOR Ranch—Young man for chores and cook for one. Box 4432 Colonist.

MEN Wanted—To sell Iron Cross and other novelties. Descriptive price list free. Fay Pickens, Janesville, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

MILK deliverer wanted; must be accustomed to driving. Apply 1721 Cook Street.

RAILROAD Detectives needed, $50, $100 weekly; travel over the world; experience unnecessary. American Foreign Detective Institute, 300 Chemical, St. Louis.

SOME Trip Boys—Through the Rockies, across the Atlantic, a few weeks in Europe, and then on to Berlin. Costs you nothing and you get $1.10 a day. Your wife and kiddies are looked after, too. The 88th want you. Corner Yates and Douglas or Willows Camp.

TEAMSTER wanted. Apply James Leigh & Sons, 302 David Street.

WIRELESS offers a large scope for ambition. Write or call for prospectus and particulars. Complete Marconi Laboratory and workshop. Columbian College of Wireless. 731½ Fort.

WE have a number of jobbing carpenters, paperhangers, electricians, as well as general laborers looking for employment. Ring up 1637, Municipal Free Labor Bureau, 613 Pandora.

WANTED—A machinist, teamster, 2 electrical sub-station operators and rock-driller for manufacturing plant near Victoria. Apply Room No 8, Winch Bldg., City.

WANTED—An experienced hotel clerk. Apply, with full particulars, Box 4510, Colonist.

WANTED—A young man for milk delivery, one able to drive car preferred. Apply Joseph Rogers, 3056 Washington Avenue, or address P. O. Box 806, City.

WANTED—A young man for milk delivery. Mrs. C. Whistler, Constance Cove Dairy, Admirals Road, Esquimalt. Phone 1075R2.

WANTED—Salesman for Island, to sell as side line goods suitable for furniture, hardware and general stores; no samples to carry; strictly confidential. Box 4462, Colonist.

WANTED—Teamster. G. E. Heal, Royal Oak.

WANTED—Bright boy to work on small dairy farm; must be good milker. Address Box X. Y. Z. Colonist.

WANTED — Gardener. Apply Brown Bros.

WANTED—Young men for automobile business. Big pay. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail. Pay after we secure you position. Century Automobile Institute, 198 Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Youth, some knowledge of carpenter work and machinery preferred. Give age, weight and education. State weekly wage expected. Box 4463, Colonist.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A GIRL, 12 to 14 years old. Can go to school; no hard work; information 927 Collinson Street, City.

APPRENTICE for good class dressmaking and ladies' tailor; thorough training given. Apply 1192 Fort.

AT The Ladies' Agency—Cook generals, general helps, mother's helps, lady helps; all good salaries; wanted at once; also good cook for boarding house and good working housekeeper. 526 Sayward Building; and at Vancouver.

AT The Reliable Agency—Why work for small wage when there are splendid positions and plenty of them, for girls? Three cook-generals, $25; housemaid, $20; hotel waitress, $25; mother's helps $15 and $10; ward maid, $20; child's nurse, $20; elderly women. Apply at once, 1011 Government Street.

DRESSMAKER daily; state wages; references. Box 4441 Colonist.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines; experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 224 St. Louis, Mo.

GOOD strong young woman for housework and assist with two children. Phone 3062R.

GOOD general housemaid. Phone 3072L.

GIRL wanted for light housework. Apply 1009 Caledonia Avenue.

GIRL Wanted—Good general servant; must be fond of children and able to cook. Apply Mrs. Benedict Bantly, 1125 Fort Street.

IF you were a man it's ten to one you'd join the 88th. Tell "him" to do so. Corner Yates and Douglas or Willows Camp.

LADIES, our millinery sale will continue for three days longer. We have still a large assortment of trimmed and untrimmed hats which we are selling below cost. It would pay you to visit us before the end of the month. Room 34, Arcade Block, upstairs.

LADY help wanted for few weeks. Apply 248 Beechwood Avenue, after 5 p.m., Monday.

MISS Beck—Dressmaking. Room 505 Campbell Building.

PANT and vest maker wanted. 1424 Government Street; upstairs.

WANTED—Girl for light housework, two in family. 2401 Quadra Street.

WANTED immediately, gentlewoman, French or English, as governess to two children under 7. Phone 1582R2, or Box 5001, Colonist.

WANTED—Smart woman of advanced years wishing quiet home. Phone 5084Y.

WRITE Motion Picture Plays; $50 each; experience unnecessary. Details free to beginners. Producers' League, 134 Wainwright, St. Louis.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

A LARGE list of experts in all professions and trades, as well as labor of all kinds is constantly available to those in need of such service. Telephone 1637. No charges.

GARDEN work and house cleaning, in fact, any kind of labor will be supplied immediately by telephoning 1637, City Employment and Relief Bureau.

LABORERS, gardeners, canvassers, tree experts, cooks, waiters, carpenters, rock men, plasterers, masons, in fact any tradesmen you need can be supplied by telephoning 1637. Municipal Free Labor Bureau.

ON HING & Bro., 552 Fisgard Street, Chinese employment agency; prompt and quick service. Phone 387.

RELIABLE teamster wants job, thorough knowledge of city. Hughes, 827 Yates Street. Phone 5348L.

THERE are still a number of men available for kalsomining and garden work. Phone 1637. Municipal Free Labor Bureau.

TO facilitate the working of the Municipal Free Labor Bureau, it is urgently requested by the management that all applicants seeking work directly at your home or place of business be referred to this Bureau for registration.

UPHOLSTERER—M. U., London experience, urgently wants work; terms moderate. Phone 1124.

YOUNG experienced Chinese chauffeur wants position driving private or commercial car; capable of all around work. Box 4268, Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE

CARE of baby. Address Box 4371 Colonist.

DAY workers, male and female, can be supplied at a moment's notice by telephoning 1637. Central Employment and Relief Bureau.

MEN and women out of employment are registered at the Central Employment and Relief Bureau free of charge. Send in your requirements at once for the service of experts in any line.

POSITION in office; knowledge of stenography. Box 4433 Colonist.

SHOW your grit girls. Tell him to join the 88th. Willows Camp, or corner of Yates and Douglas.

TELEPHONE 1637, Central Employment and Relief Bureau, when in need of help in your home, store, or elsewhere.

WANTED—Young woman for housekeeping duties and look after baby 18 months old. Box 2457, Colonist.

VETERINARY SCHOOLS

S. F. VETERINARY College begins Sept. 11; catalogue free. C. Keane, president, 1818 Market St., San Francisco.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Plain sewing, blouses, kimonos and children's dresses a specialty. 707½ Yates Street. Room 7.

DRESSMAKING—Daily. Miss Wilkinson, Phone 4307R2.

MRS. BETTERIDGE, high-class dressmaker; smart Spring suits, pretty wash dresses; war time charges. Phone 2934X.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

RANCH, 40 acres, with improvements, cheap for cash, or will give terms. Owner, Box 4330, Colonist.

READ This—For sale, ranch, 260 acres, 150 of which are black loam (clay subsoil), 60 red loam (clay subsoil), balance 60 high red loam, 25 acres under cultivation, 5 acres slashed and burnt, young orchard, stream runs through both sections, 2 feet deep in Summer; 1,000,000 feet timber, 1-3 good cedar; 5-room house and barn, chicken house, piggery, etc.; 10 head milk cows, bull and calf, boar and brood sow, chickens, 2 incubators, separator, churns, cream cans heavy team horses and harness, heavy wagon, democrat wagon, mowing machine, 2 harrows, rake and plough, etc.; C. N. R'y surveyed through property; price $10,000, $3,500 cash, balance three and five years at 3 per cent interest. Owner selling on account of bad health. Flint & Co., 532 Broughton Street.

SNAP—Gilbert Plains, Man., 160-acre improved farm for sale or lease or part in trade. Box 4508, Colonist.

3 ACRES for sale, 10 to choose from, Ganeska, Regina Avenue, behind Harriet Road Station.

ACREAGE WANTED

FOR Rent—Small, improved ranch, near city. Newcomb, Swan Lake.

WANTED—About six acres, part rock, some trees and small clearing, for suburban home. Must be cheap and within six miles. Dunford's, 311 Union Bank.

WE have specialists on farm lands, and can dispose of yours if the price is right. Coast Builders, 306 Union Bank.

ACREAGE TO RENT

100 ACRES, 20 cleared, all fenced; large orchard, modern house, good outbuildings. Metchosin. Enquire Aristo Studio, 1326 Douglas, Victoria.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR Sale—Sacrifice; splendid building lot, Hollywood; forced sale, only $600 cash. P. O. Box 273.

TWO snaps, owner leaving city; double corner, Cook and Oliphant, $2,500; two waterfront lots on Hollywood Crescent, $1,000 each. Box 4315, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A Bargain—6-roomed house, modern, with furnace lot 60x120; Bay Street, near Richmond; $2,000, easy terms. Phone 2686R.

FOR Sale—Bungalow, modern, 5 rooms and bath and pantry, at Foul Bay; beautiful view of Straits and Mountains; close to car and school; price $2,700 Owner 121 Robertson Street.

FOR Sale or Rent—A 2-room tent, 30x10 feet, close to sea and two blocks from car; beautifully situated, 2546 Beach Drive, Willows Beach; phone 2957L. Phone morning or evening.

FOR Sale—Esquimalt, Lampson Street, 12-room house, and over acre well laid out grounds; tennis lawn; price $10,000; terms. Apply 941 Esquimalt Road.

FOR Sale—$1,100 equity in good 4-room house; lot 50x120; garden and chicken house, for $300 cash, balance $900 at $20 per month. 943 Nicholson St., off Arcadia.

NEW house, 4½ acres, cleared, orchard; 3½ miles from town; school; car ten minutes. Box 3376, Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALASKA Junk Company will pay you highest prices for rags, rubber, rope, copper, brass, zinc, etc. Phone 3703. 1421 Store Street, corner Cormorant.

A REDUCTION these hard times. Pianos tuned by experienced piano maker of 30 years' standing. Phone 4141. Money back guarantee.

A FIVE-Passenger Ford for hire, with driver, by the hour, day or week; rates reasonable. Phone 3938Y.

BOYS and girls under 16, does your mother use "Washclean?" Are you collecting wrappers? Competition closes Sept. 30. First prize $10; second $5. Ten smaller prizes. 15c per pkt., 2 for 25c. Of all grocers. For particulars phone 4523.

FOR Sale—Rich Jersey milk. Box 4489, Colonist.

LADIES, we wish to draw your attention to the fact that we shall be closing our saleroom of millinery (in the Arcade Block) on Saturday, April 29, and we would like all those who have not called for their hats, to do so before that date. Upstairs, Room 34.

PIANO stored for use of same. Box 4352 Colonist.

PAINTING—Phone 2341L. J. J. Ross, cor. Pembroke and Quadra.

PARTY wishes to get in touch with one who has ticket for "Farmer's Rate," due May 15. Phone 4184Y.

PLUMBING repairs; phone 552. Colbert's.

PLOUGHING and harrowing done. Phone 168.

RICH Jersey milk from our own cows, 10c per quart delivered twice daily. 2540 Garden Street, Fernwood. Phone 3210X.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ALL black soil and manure; delivered. Phone 168.

ALL black soil and manure delivered. Phone 1864.

AMAZING snaps in furniture. Grand Value Auction Mart, 741 Pandora, next Wood Yard. Phone 2067.

BEES—A quantity of apparatus, never been used; for sale cheap. P. O. Box 878.

BOAT Builders, have quantity of clear spruce, cedar, fir, at snap price. Call corner Douglas and Topaz Ave.

BUILDERS' and agricultural lime. Exton White Lime Co. Phones 433 and 2724R.

BUILDERS notice, few thousand feet of dimension and double-dressed lumber, mouldings, windows, etc., at snap price. Phone 3079L; call corner Douglas and Topaz Ave.

CALL at "The Magnet" for furniture bargains. 650 Fort.

CORDWOOD—Best dry fir; stove lengths; $5.50 cord. Phone 3303R.

ENGLISH Pram, $7.00. 883 Lampson St., off Craigflower Road, Victoria West.

FURNITURE six rooms, $50 cash; three rooms rented, pay rent. Apply afternoon, 759 Pandora Street.

FURNITURE for sale; everything for the house. Ferris' second-hand store, 1419 Douglas Street.

FINEST roots of rhubarb, raspberries, wineberries, loganberries, three for 25c; black and red cherry currant yearlings 25c; largest phenomenal blackberries, herbs and ever-bearing strawberry plants, 75c per 100; M. M. Rudd, Buena Vista, Burnside Road. Phone 1938R1, or Market Stall 14.

FOR Sale—A few 50-foot lengths of garden hose at $3.75, with brass couplings. Godfree, corner Yates and Blanshard.

FOR Sale—Boat house, 36 x 24 foot length, near Dallas Hotel. For particulars apply to Superfluities, Canadian Red Cross Society, Belmont House. Phone 4123.

FOR Sale—Gent's cycle, Victoria, excellent condition. Apply Engineer, Stobart-Pease Bldg.

FOR Sale—Oak roll-top desk, good condition. Box 4438 Colonist.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

FOR Sale—Ladies' riding habit, small size; English made; full size billiard table cover; walnut music cabinet; mahogany music stand; odd pieces of silver and jewelry. Superfluities store, Belmont Block. Phone 4123.

FOR Sale—One 21-foot launch, with or without engine; cheap. Apply R. F. Stephens, 1235 Sunnyside Avenue, Victoria.

GENT'S English bicycle for sale, Victoria make; perfect order; cost $40; little used; bargain, $15, cash. Phone 5476L1.

GENT'S bicycle for sale, eight dollars; good condition; 526 Francis Avenue.

GODFREE, the Bicycle Specialist, has a few good second-hand bicycles for sale. Corner Yates and Blanshard.

INCUBATOR, hot water, 100-egg, new; snap, $8; two portable chicken houses and runs, cheap. 430 Dallas Road.

INCUBATORS for sale, cheap; one Petaluma, 120-egg, with brooder; one cypher, 60-egg. Apply 1908 Davie Street.

KITCHEN chairs; also kitchen range. Phone 915.

JUST One Big Family—Join us; $1.10 a day and all found. If you're married your wife receives $20 monthly from the Government and something extra for each child, apart from what you give her; 88th Fusiliers, corner Yates and Douglas, or Willows Camp.

LADIES—If you have not yet visited our room in the Arcade Block (new Spencer Building), it would pay you to do so. We must clear out our stock before April 30 and in order to do so have marked all goods greatly below cost. Don't wait until after Easter to get your hat a little cheaper, because we are practically giving them away before Easter. Our room is upstairs, No. 34, View Street entrance is the handiest. Sale starts Saturday, April 15.

LIGHTING Plant—Gasoline, new ten-light capacity; suitable for camp or small country house; what offers? P. O. Box 876.

LAWN mowers, second hand, cheap; camp stoves for rent. Eastern Stove Co., 849 Fort Street.

MAGNET Auction Rooms—Furniture of two good houses selling one-third the cost. "Magnet," corner of Fort and Douglas. Phone 2114.

MILL wood, fir, $3 double load. Phone 1430R.

MILLWOOD, $2.75 double load. Phone 3303R.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $1 down and $1 per week. Phone 4689. 2001 Government St.

MISSION Oak Buffet, mahogany settee, large chest drawers. 912 Bank Street.

MOTOR Launch for sale cheap for cash, 13.6, 3¼ h.p., good condition. Phone 2154 or Box 4505, Colonist.

NEW garden hose (Monday only), second-hand price; quantity of Japanese rugs at 25 cents each. Ferris, 1419 Douglas Street.

ONE light farm team and harness; also plough, harrows, etc. Box 4392 Colonist.

ROAD Roller for Sale—1 "Ruston-Proctor" 12-ton Road Roller. Boiler passed for 150 lbs. working pressure. P. O. Box 845, Vancouver.

ROWBOATS for sale. Apply 144 Ladysmith Street, James Bay.

SACRIFICE—Gent's Bicycle, coaster, 20-in. frame, only $7.50. Box 4511, Colonist.

SECOND-HAND Sewing Machines, fine selection, low prices; two handsome brass beds, satin finish; white enamel dressers; fumed oak furniture in stock; English baby buggy, books, crockery, etc. Bargain House, just past City Hall. Phone 4215.

SEVERAL sets of single harness, also several delivery wagons. Can be seen at stables, corner of Niagara and South Turner Streets. H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

SINGER Machines—Several used machines cheap at Singer Shop, 1214 Broad St. All machines sold by us are guaranteed.

SOUTHALL for stoves and ranges, next Dominion Theatre, Yates Street; old stoves bought; coils made and connected. Phone 4289R.

THINK of Miss Cavell, the Lusitania, and the Ancona; then stop thinking and join the 88th. Corner of Yates and Douglas, or Willows Camp.

VICTOR Gramophone, $33.50, new and perfect; no reasonable offer refused. Box 4494, Colonist.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION—Best prices paid for discarded clothes, shoes, etc. Phone 2192. 1324 Government Street.

A SCHEBLER carburettor for Yale motor cycle. Address giving price of same, to Box 3920, Colonist.

BEST prices paid for gent's cast-off clothing. Give me a trial. Phone 2007. 1409 Stone Street.

BEST prices paid for discarded clothes, shoes, etc. Phone 4433L. 541 Johnson Street.

CART without cover, in good order. Box 3721, Colonist.

ENGLISH pram in good condition; price reasonable. 2750 Belmont Ave.

PRICES wanted to build septic tank; 4 x 4; 4-inch walls; labor and material. Box 4144, Colonist.

PIANO—First-class piano wanted; state make and lowest cash price. Box 4426 Colonist.

STOVES and ranges wanted. Phone 1879. Always open to buy furniture.

TWIN, two-speed motor cycle. Phones 2429-4546L.

WANTED—English baby carriage, must be in good condition. Telephone 2167L.

WANTED—Furniture, dining-room, bedroom, baby buggies, ranges; what have you for sale? Bargain House, just past City Hall. Phone 4215.

WANTED—Good second-hand bicycle, not over ten dollars. J. H. Smith, Cobble Hill.

WANTED—Indian Twin two-speed motorcycle, cheap for cash. Phone 2239Y.

WANTED—Gent's bicycle in good shape, and reasonable in price. Box 3366, Colonist.

WANTED—Second-hand Evinrude over-board motor; cheap for cash. P. O. Box 1234.

WANTED to purchase for cash, a house of good class furniture. Box 4504, Colonist.

WANTED—100 tons rags at Canadian Junk Co., 509 Johnson. Phone 5095.

WANTED—Lawn mowers to sharpen, $1, including collection and delivery. Dandridge, expert machinists, phone 1228R1.

WANTED—We have been asked for tennis racquets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, baby's prams and buggies, trunks and suit cases, brass curb fenders. Superfluities, Canadian Red Cross Society, Belmont House. Phone 4123.

WANTED—Pool table, in good condition, for cash; must be cheap. Box 4393 Colonist.

WANTED to Buy—Furniture of 4 or 5-room house; no dealers. Box 4415 Colonist.

WANTED—We are being asked for and could sell at a good price, gentleman's saddle, riding crops, small piano, books, dining table, jewelry, china and silver. Superfluities Store, Belmont Block. Phone 4123.

WILL pay cash for a small launch, 16 to 18 feet long, with engine complete; must be in good condition and snap; give full particulars and price, and where can be seen. Box 4418 Colonist.

WANTED to buy, furniture, 5 rooms. Phone 1879.

WANTED—Small punt for lake fishing. E. J. Cameron, 1013 Yates St.

WE buy furniture for spot cash. "Magnet," 650 Fort. Phone 2114.

WE could get a good price for a man's bicycle. Would someone kindly donate one to the Superfluities. Canadian Red Cross, Belmont Block, phone 4123.

500,000 empty sacks in any quantity wanted. D. Louis, 919 Caledonia Ave. Phone 3493.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR Sale or Rent—Small ranch, suitable for chickens. Particulars, A. Bews, Albert Head P. O.

FREE rent, free meals and a free passage to Europe and back, and a chance to do your bit for your country's cause. Join the 88th family today. Corner Yates and Douglas; or Willows Camp.

FOR Rent—Good clay tennis court. Apply "Aberdeen," 941 MacLure St.

TO Let—Good store and fixtures with 5-roomed flat, all modern conveniences; opposite Prospect Station on B. C. Electric Railway. For particulars apply S. McCullough, R.M.D. No. 1, Royal Oak, Saanich, B. C.

TO Rent—10 acres orchard, close to city. Box 4406, Colonist.

ROOM AND BOARD

AT 812 Cook Street, board residence; excellent table; by day or week. Phone 1046.

BURDETT House—Board residence for gentlemen only; English cooking. 951 Burdett Avenue. Phone 274.

COMFORTABLE front room; suitable for two; board optional. 876 Cook Street.

COMFORTABLE room and board, reasonable, close in; furnace heat. 615 Vancouver Street. Phone 3838X.

ENGLISH lady would like a few refined gentlemen for room and breakfast; house is beautifully situated in large grounds; also a large garage to rent. Apply 146 Clarence Street, James Bay.

PRIVATE board and room at the Winlock; very home-like; reasonable rates. 810 Courtney Street.

ROOM and board, convenient to Work Point Barracks. Apply 808 Esquimalt Road.

ROOM and board, reasonable terms. 1621 Quadra. Phone 920L.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

LADY will give light services in return for a comfortable home. Box 4476, Colonist.

WANTED—By lady engaged all day, a good room (heated), board optional, high part of city; state terms. Box 4452, Colonist.

WANTED—Room and board, by lady, for Summer months, within easy reach of Victoria; situated on seafront; reply, giving full particulars to Box 4421 Colonist

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

APPLY 331 Michigan, front room, single or with cooking privileges, modern.

BELLEVUE Hotel, 724 Yates Street, a limited number of housekeeping rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates.

BRIGHT and comfortable rooms. 941 Burdett Avenue.

CLEAN housekeeping rooms; gas. 942 Pandora.

EXCELSIOR, furnished rooms, 407 Belleville Street. Phone 902L.

FURNISHED room to let, with use of kitchen if desired. 912 Collinson St.

HOUSE-keeping rooms to rent, furnished, facing park. 302 Douglas Street.

HOUSEKEEPING Rooms. 1517 Amelia Street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, very cheap. 2842 Douglas Street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, 1034 Vancouver Street.

544 DALLAS Road, housekeeping suites.

331 MICHIGAN Street, front room, housekeeping privileges.

FLATS OR APARTMENTS

AT Mount Edwards, Vancouver Street, close to Fort, furnished and unfurnished suites; large rooms; car fares saved.

A SMALL unfurnished flat; prices moderate. October Mansions, corner Cook and Fort Streets.

AT Hampton Court, Cook and Leonard Streets, unfurnished suites of five rooms; maid's room and garage if required.

FOUR-room furnished flat, modern. Phone 2042L.

FOR Rent—Furnished apartment, Gladstone Avenue; $12. Phone 5453.

FURNISHED flat, James Bay. Apply The Beehive, Douglas Street.

MODERN 3-room apartments, range and gas; private entrance ground floor, close in, 451 Superior. Apply 348 Michigan.

TREBARTHA—Modern Apartments, 1046 View Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS

BUSINESS men's comfortable, cheap bedrooms. 422 Menzies Street.

COMFORTABLE furnished room, modern house; private family. Phone 1380L.

COMFORTABLE furnished room; every convenience; near Government Buildings. Box 4381 Colonist.

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, board optional. The Hollies, 526 Michigan. Phone 2414R.

FURNISHED bedroom, 419 Chester. Phone 2019L.

FURNISHED Rooms near sea. 44 Menzies Street.

LADY will share modern home with business woman or quiet couple. 158 Robertson Street.

NEAR Willows, comfortable furnished bed-sitting room, use of kitchen. 2444 Florence St.

THREE double bedrooms for rent, Gorge waterfront, suit party of friends; breakfast if desired; boat landing. Box 4326, Colonist.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

COSY three-roomed cottage, pantry and clothes closet, $6.00 per month, including water. Apply 3093 Harriet Street, between Burnside and Gorge Roads.

COWICHAN River—Let or sell house and three acres, good fishing. Col. Haggard, Ailsa Mansions, City.

FIRST Street, 5-room modern bungalow, $7.50. Shelbourne Street, 7 rooms, with furnace, $7.50. Madison Street, Oak Bay, 5-room bungalow, modern, $10. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

FOUR-ROOM cottage, Catherine Street, $9.50; 2-room cottage, close to Willows. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

FOUR-Roomed house, 220 Simcoe Street. Apply 327 St. James Street, off Oswego.

HOUSE for rent, Mount Tolmie, 7 rooms, full basement; suit cow or poultry ranch; near car. Apply Mr. Cookson, near University, Mount Tolmie.

SIX-Room house, close in, $10 month; 2652 Rose Street. Apply Hiesterman & Forman.

TWO-Room cottage. 1226 North Park.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

TWO-Room cottage. 1226 North Park.

WANTED—Bungalow, by middle-aged couple, no family, Esquimalt district preferred. Box 4496, Colonist.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

BUNGALOW—Close Willows, fully furnished. Phone, piano; suit two soldiers' wives. Phone 3567.

FURNISHED cottage, 4 rooms, garden, $18. 1669 Gladstone Ave., Willows. Phone 4702L.

FURNISHED—Nice, 4-roomed cottage, modern. Phone 1412

TO Let—Nicely furnished 6-room house, 1115 Mears. Phone 3954L.

TWO-Room apartment; kitchen, bedroom, $12. 1351 Pandora. Phone 4703L.

WANT—FURNISHED HOUSES

FIVE-room house, close in; must be cheap. Box 133, Colonist.

FOUR-ROOMED furnished bungalow, near Admiral's Road, Esquimalt. Box 4486, Colonist.

FURNISHED 8-room house, with 3.60 acres, 1.20 in bush; 1.20 in grass; 1.20 in orchard and garden; stabling for 10 head, stone dairy; four minutes from Esquimalt car line. Box 4327, Colonist.

WANTED—Three-roomed furnished dwelling; near water, or otherwise; careful tenants; rent must be cheap. Box 4449 Colonist.

WANTED to Rent—Four or five-room modern cottage or bungalow; nicely furnished; two in family. Box 4398 Colonist.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

FOR good trades, see us. Large up-to-date lists, good service. Dunford's, 311 Union Bank.

FAIRFIELD—Clear titled house, close in, hot water heating, oak flooring, gas, etc.; to trade for Prairie land. Box 4432 Colonist.

HOUSE—Six rooms, modern, one mile City Hall, on carline; also three-room cottage, bath, pantry and basement, just outside. Exchange for vacant land. Box 4467, Colonist.

I CAN exchange your property. Charles F. Eagles, 517 Sayward Block.

OWNER will exchange equity in modern 8-room home, pleasantly situated, for land in British Columbia or Prairies; willing to assume or might make small cash payment. Apply stating particulars. Box 3083, Colonist.

WE specialize in exchanging all classes of property; 300 trades to choose from. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

15 ACRES at Duncans, small house and outbuildings, partly cleared, to trade for city property. Dunford's, 311 Union Bank.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

A YOUNG, steady Canadian, is willing to work 1 or 2 years on well-appointed poultry farm. Offers to Box 4290, Colonist.

BABY chicks from heavy-laying strain Rhode Island Reds, 20c each. Can supply limited number of mother hens with chicks. 250 St. Charles Street, phone 4157L.

BARRED Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, the setting; turkeys, $2.00 setting. Walton, Mt. Tolmie and Lansdowne Roads. Phone 5655L1.

BINGHAM'S Barred Rocks have never been beaten in the showroom. Heavy layers, too. Eggs for hatching, $2.00 per 15. E. V. Bingham, 2646 Forbes St. Phone 4678L.

DUCKLINGS (Pekin) week old, 25 cents; with or without mother; eggs, 15 for $1; from first-class stock. Gibson, Bethune, off Cloverdale; green roof house, near oak tree.

EGGS—White Wyandottes and Pekin ducks, prize birds. Stevenson, Calumet Avenue, off Cloverdale. Phone 3550L.

EGGS for hatching from White Wyandottes, also White Leghorns, mated for the production of Winter layers and heavy egg yield the year round. $1 per sitting. $6 100. Phone 2660L2. R. Waterhouse, Langford.

FINE Guernsey cow, milking 2 gallons, bred 2 months price $70. 615 Elliot Street, opposite Museum. Phone 5019L.

FOR Sale—About 25 pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock hens. Apply G. H. Hughes, Tennyson Ave., Maywood.

FOR Sale—Chicken raisers can get a large net to keep off hawks. Enquire Drake Hardware Store, Douglas Street.

FOR Sale—Five-year-old horse, 1,015 lbs.; sound. W. E. Newham, Parsons Bridge.

FOR Sale—Eight cows, first calf, just fresh, Jersey and Holstein, to be seen on Coal Island; cow and calf, price $80. Apply S. Fairclough, Fourth St., Sidney.

FOR Sale—Mare, 5 years (coming), Clyde, weight about 1,450 lbs. Apply G. Murray, 318 Irving Road.

FOR Sale—Nice quiet 4-year-old Jersey and Durham cow, 2½ gallons. Tradewell, Harriett Road.

FOR Sale—Fine Pekin drake and three ducks, all laying, $1.50 each, also Wyandotte, Plymouth and Orpington pullets, finest utility strain. 118 Wildwood Avenue.

FOR Sale—Grade Jersey cow, second calf, fresh two weeks, milking 15 quarts a day. Price $120. Apply F. W. Sproule, East Road, Sidney, B.C.

FOR Sale—Splendid pedigree Yorkshire boar, 2 years old; also a few pure-bred Yorkshire sows, 6 months upwards. Crosland Bros., Cedar Creek, Duncan.

FOR Sale—Pure bred Jersey heifer calf, seven weeks old, eligible for registration; dam's milk record, 6 gallons. Box 4407 Colonist.

FRESH Jersey cow, heavy milker. 2820 Gosworth Road.

FRESH cow, $125; about 50 cords alder, length, 2 feet 4 inches; 400 cedar posts. What offers? M. S. Southwell, Hyde Park, Colwood.

FOR Sale—1 heifer, 2 years old, due to calve in 1 month, good size, bred from good milking cow, good size, and from a very good Jersey bull; price, $75. S. Percival, Port Washington, B. C.

HEAVY team, harness, wagon. Phone 4143L.

IMPORTED English bulldog. Apply 1163 Chapman Street.

LAKEVIEW Poultry Farm, Westholme, B. C. (L. F. Solly), is the most reliable place to order strong chicks from heavy laying stock. May hatched White Wyandotte chicks at $15 per 100; White Leghorn chicks after the middle of May, $15 per 100, and $67.50 per 500. Write for illustrated catalogue containing information on the best way to feed chicks.

LEGHORN eggs, guaranteed to hatch; 5c each. Phone 3970R., 231 Ontario.

ONE Petaluma brooder, 150 size, for $10. J. H. Kingdom, Royal Oak.

PEDIGREE Belgian Hares and Flemish Giants for sale, finest breeding stock, at bargain prices; inspection invited at 118 Wildwood Avenue.

PONY for sale—Apply J. H. Hughes, Tennyson Avenue, Maywood.

POULTRY Wanted! Poultry Wanted! We pay highest cash price for hens, chickens, ducks. Phone 4344. We will call.

PURE Anconas, wonderful layers, large eggs, plump fowls; select settings, $1. Phone 4177L.

POULTRY, any quantity. Write M. Barrett, 1220 Quadra St.

R. I. RED and W. Dotte settings, $1.25. P. S. Lampman, Victoria. Phone 3654L2.

SETTINGS from selected stock, $1., S. C. White Leghorns, same stock as my winning utility pen. A. Lang, Ranguiru Poultry Ranch, R.M.D. 3, Carey Road.

TEAM heavy horses, mare and gelding, 7 and 10 years, 3,000 lbs about, good at all work and sold for no fault. Bradley Dyne, Somenos P. O., B.C.

THREE Berkshire pigs, 1 boar, 2 sows, registered (sows in pig), for $120, very fine stock. Bradley Dyne, Somenos P. O., B. C.

THREE Cows for sale, 10 to choose from. Ganesha, Regina Avenue, behind Harriet Road Station.

VERY fast driving horse, buggy and harness; for sale, cheap. Phone 4455.

WANTED—Smart, quiet saddle pony and English saddle, on easy terms, by responsible person. Box 4470, Colonist.

WANTED—Your chickens, ducks or young pigs; cash paid at your house. Phone 5019L.

WANTED—White Orpingtons, chicks and 1915 hens; send particulars to Box 18, Tofino, B. C.

WANTED—Registered Jersey cow from four to six years old, fresh, and to give from 3½ to 4 gallons per day. Tuberculosis tested. Reply to 1155 6th Ave., West, Vancouver.

WILL exchange a 4 or 5 gallon cow for cow to freshen in August or September. Sunbeam Dairy Co. Phone 3665L2.

WANTED—English setter (thoroughbred) black and white. A. Smith, 910 Yates Street.

WE trade, buy or sell horses, harness and wagons. B. & S. Stables, 741 Fisgard Street.

YOUNG mare, in good condition, a good worker. Can be seen at stable, corner of Niagara and South Turner Streets. H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES for Sale—1914 Hudson, electric starter and lights like new; late model Cadillac, $650; 1913 Ford, Ford Chassis, Studebaker 20 and several others. Cameron's, 531 Superior Street, behind Parliament Buildings.

A SCHEBLER carburettor for Yale motor cycle. Address giving price of same, to Box 3920, Colonist.

BUICK 4-passenger, $125; Overland, 5-passenger, $275; small delivery on easy terms, Bosch magneto, good tires, $125; Ford, 1914, $325. E. J. Cameron, 1013 Yates Street.

CHEAP for Cash—I will sell my light, 5-passenger car for $325. Box 4488 Colonist.

CHALMERS, 1911, in good running order, offered in exchange for real estate. Apply P. O. Drawer 578, Victoria, B. C.

FIVE-passenger Overland car, $1.75 per hour. Phone 934L or 3990.

FINE 5-passenger touring car, perfect condition, $365, until Friday. Phone 4665L.

FOR Sale—Excelsior motorcycle, two-speed twin, 1914 model. F. Grimm, 650 Pembroke Street.

FOR Sale—Five-passenger Hudson, in first class condition. Apply Wm. N. O'Neil Co. (Victoria), Ltd., 921 Douglas Street. Phone 1127.

FOR Sale—One five-passenger Overland, thirty-five horse-power, completely equipped with electric lights and starter, bumper and spare tire. Equal to new, price $750.00; one five-passenger Chalmers, thirty-six H.P., with slip covers, two seats, perfect order, price $650.00; one 1912 Overland, completely overhauled and guaranteed for six months, price $400.00; one Cadillac delivery wagon, price $350.00. Thomas Plimley, Garage 727 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

METROPOLITAN Garage, 721 View St. Headquarters for Dunlop and Goodyear tires.

MOTORCYCLE wanted to purchase. English made preferred; heavy two or three cylinders, with about ten horse power; must be in perfect condition and latest model, and a bargain; write full particulars and price asked to Box 4435 Colonist.

NEW 1916 Ford runabout body for sale, cheap. Victoria Auto Coach Builders, 801 View St.

WANTED—Ford car; will pay cash. Phone 1698.

AUTOMOBILES (Continued)

WANTED—Ford roadster in first-class condition, in exchange for Indian motor cycle in first-class condition, and cash. Address Box 2079, Colonist.

1912 STUDEBAKER, first-class condition, used only as private car; reasonable terms. Box 4468, Colonist.

1912 STUDEBAKER 25, five-passenger, electric lights, car in good order; this car has never been in the repair shop or on the jitney; good tires; come in and see this car if you want a quiet running car, $400. E. J. Cameron, 1012 Yates Street.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Collar pearls. Finder please return 1317 Pembroke Street. Reward.

LOST—Last week, near Oak Bay Red Cross Rooms, small purse containing lady's enamel watch. Reward. Apply Oak Bay Post Office.

LOST—On Dallas Road, near Clover Point Rifle Range, a child's wooden wagon. Reward for return to 145 Wellington Ave.

LOST or Strayed—A fox terrier puppy. Return 921 Cook Street, corner Rockland; reward.

LOST—Seal tooth brooch, initials "A. M." Phone 1912L.

BUSINESS CHANCES

GROCERY for Sale—Clean new stock, 10 per cent. less invoice, fixtures half cost. Doing paying business, chance to expand. Owner leaving city. Box 4488, Colonist.

MILK round (small) for sale. Box 4454 Colonist.

WANTED—Party with $500 or one with $200 and good team. Box 4490, Colonist.

TEACHERS WANTED

EXPERIENCED senior third teacher wanted; state qualifications. Arthur J. Moffatt, Secretary Fernie School Board.

PERSONAL

TO whom it may concern—Take notice, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Tooth, from this date. Signed, Wilfrid A. Tooth.

WANTED to adopt baby girl, age from 1 to 2 years. Box 4430 Colonist.

SUMMER RESORTS

HOLIDAY rooms and board on ranch by sea, fine fishing, boating, bathing, tennis; terms moderate. Vancouver Island. Box 3544, Colonist.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—$50 weekly. Sell our 15 household inventions. New, live, quick sellers. General agents getting rich. Every home buys one or more. Samples furnished active workers. Write now. Burrard Specialty Co., 1900 Barclay Street, Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Write for How to Obtain a Patent, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted, $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of Patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 184 Ninth, Washington, D.C.

FARMS TO RENT

GOOD farm, near Sidney, 35 acres ploughed; 100 acres good pasture; spring water; large barn; good house; orchard. Apply Box 4392 Colonist.

TO LEASE

TO Lease—Five-room house, ¾ acre, 70 fruit trees, $7 per month. 1424 Hillside Ave.

CROFT & ASHBY

Phone 2999—634 View Street—P. O. Box 990

TIMBER Lands—Over 50,000,000,000 feet in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

MINES, farms, pulp propositions.

H. D. MILLER & CO., LTD.

Phone 664 1602 Douglas Street

General Agents
CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE

SHAWNIGAN LAKE SNAP

1¾ ACRES, with 7-room house, barn and four chicken houses; price $2,200, on terms. Reduction given for all cash.

WANTED LISTINGS OF LARGE AND SMALL ACREAGE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF VICTORIA CLANTON, Late of the City of Victoria, Deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 4th day of May, 1916.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1916.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for the Executors.
416-7 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent, or sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined, and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 58782.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the first annual sitting of the Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay Ave., on Monday, May 15, 1916, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the Assessor, and for amending and correcting the Assessment Roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the grounds for complaint, must be given in writing to the Assessor at least ten days before the day of the annual sitting of the Court.

F. W. CLAYTON, C.M.C.

April 12th, 1916.

NOTICE

In the Estate of Joseph Blackburn Greaves, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Joseph Blackburn Greaves, late of Douglas Lake and Victoria, B. C., who died on or about the 12th day of June, 1915, whose will and codicils were proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Victoria Registry, on the 2nd day of September, 1915, by the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of July, 1916.

And notice is hereby given that after that date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 29th day of April, A. D., 1916.

CREASE & CREASE,
410 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Executors.

Furniture

GENUINE ANTIQUE AND HIGH-CLASS SECOND-HAND, THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

A stock always on hand of over $2,000,000. By order of the executors and from the collection of the following and other notable personages: The late COL. J. L. WESTON, The DOWAGER DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE, The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, The SIR GEORGE LEACH, The late HON. WILLIAM LOWTHER, The LADY HERBERT LEA, The COL. THE HON. C. E. EDWARDS, The LADY BLANCHE EDWARDS, The SIR LAWRENCE ALMA TADEMA, O. M. L. A., The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Etc., forming the ENTIRE CONTENTS of SEVERAL MANSIONS to the VALUE OF OVER $2,500,000 and comprising

A Unique and Exceptionally Fine Collection of

HIGH-CLASS MODERN AND ANTIQUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, PERSIAN AND OTHER CARPETS, SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, RARE OLD GLASS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

NOW ON SALE at the Galleries of THE FURNITURE AND FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, LTD., PARK ST., ISLINGTON, LONDON, ENG.

Any article may be had separately, and, if desired, CAN REMAIN Stored Free, or will be PACKED AND DELIVERED OR SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD. Special shipping department with a staff of over 100 thoroughly experienced Furniture and Fine Art Packers.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE, illustrated by photographs.

ENTIRE FURNISHINGS OF 400 BEDROOMS

Including Suites by Gillows and other eminent makers, in Satinwood, Silver Ash, White Lacquer, Mahogany and other woods, in styles of Empire, Adams, Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Jacobean, Louis Seize, etc., ranging from $18.75 to $2,626; several really well-made and finished SOLID BEDROOM SUITES, comprising Roomy WARDROBE, enclosed by beveled edge robing mirror, DRESSING CHEST, with drawers fitted under, and large mirror over, WASHSTAND, fitted with drawers and cupboards, TOWEL RAILS and CHAIRS, all to match, being offered as low as $15, being less than one-third original cost, and well suited either for hotels or private residence; the BEDSTEADS, with Spring Mattress complete to match the Bedroom Suites, $3.75 each; LARGER SUITES in Inlaid Mahogany of Sheraton design, $36.75, and Choice WHITE LACQUERED BEDROOM SUITES at $63.75; Solid Figured GOLDEN ASH BEDROOM SUITE, made by Gillows, and consisting of 6-foot wide WARDROBE, fitted with drawers and trays, enclosed by large Bevelled Edge Robing Mirror; PEDESTAL DRESSING TABLE, 6 feet wide, fitted with 9 drawers and 4 jewel drawers; WASHSTAND 6 feet wide fitted with 3 drawers and 2 large cupboards, PEDESTAL CABINET TOWEL HORSE and 2 CHAIRS, complete, $84; very Choice FRENCH LACQUERED and SATINWOOD SUITES, superbly painted by Argestini, of Milan, impossible to describe here, and requires seeing, will be SOLD, with BEDSTEADS to match, at equally absurd low prices, as others quoted above; several Fine ANTIQUE BOW-FRONT AND OTHER CHESTS, FINE GENT'S WARDROBES, fitted with sliding trays and drawers under, from $19.35; Queen Anne and other TALL BOY CHESTS from $21.50 up to $262.50; A GENUINE OLD CHIPPENDALE FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD, very richly carved, in perfect preservation, $262.50.

DINING-ROOM, RECEPTION, SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS

Fine Quality Real TURKEY CARPETS, in perfect condition, from $10.35; large real TURKEY RUGS to match, $4.35; 24 SOLID MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, with spring upholstered seats, covered leather, $2.50 each; EASY CHAIRS to match, $6.25 each; Handsome Solid MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD, 6 feet wide, made by Weston & Gill, $23.50; Solid Mahogany DINING TABLE, extending to about 12 feet, $27.50; 9 Exceptionally Fine SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, some covered Morocco leather, with loose down cushion seats (part removed from the Imperial Services Exhibition), from $8.75 each, with LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS to match, from $8.75; Fine QUEEN ANNE DESIGN DINING-ROOM SET, complete if taken in one lot, $94.50; or can be had separately as follows: The Elegant SIDEBOARD, 5 feet wide, perfect condition, $38.75; SET of 8 CHAIRS, including 2 Carving Chairs and 6 smaller to match, $38.75; Round Extending DINING TABLE with extra leaves, $22.50.

A Complete JACOBEAN DESIGN DINING-ROOM SET, exceptionally well-made and finished, for $63.75, the lot, or can be separated; Important 7-foot wide CHIPPENDALE DESIGN SIDEBOARD, $147, with Magnificent WINE SARCOPHAGUS to match, $63; IMPORTANT SET OF CHIPPENDALE DESIGN CHAIRS, with exquisitely carved frames, upholstered Morocco leather, $226.75 (connoisseurs should inspect); IMPORTANT CHINESE CHIPPENDALE DESIGN, 8 feet WIDE SECRETAIRE BOOKCASE, $5.25 (would suit collector); the CHIPPENDALE ROUND DINING TABLE, extending to 14 feet long, with Elaborately Carved Claw and Ball Legs, $94.50; 4 GRANDFATHER CHIMING CLOCKS, Several Old English CHIMING BRACKET CLOCKS, from $10.50; in perfect order; Mason's Iron Stone China and other DINNER SERVICES, Choice DESSERT SERVICES, Old Flint and other SETS of TABLE GLASS, a Complete Set of over 100 Pieces, finely etched, being offered at $27.50; Complete CANTEEN by Eminent Makers, containing Cutlery by Mappin & Webb, Elkington, Rogers, etc.; quantity of Fine Old SHEFFIELD PLATE; OIL PAINTINGS, Fine Old ETCHINGS and SPORTING PRINTS; FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLE, nearly new, $132.75, and BILLIARD DINING TABLE, with all Accessories, $73.75; Quantity of BED and TABLE LINEN; BABY GRAND PIANOFORTE, delightful touch and tone, $125; GRAND PIANOFORTE by ERARD, $75; a very Fine Toned PIANOFORTE, by EDWARD BRINSMEAD, quite as new, $84 (worth treble); a very Fine COMBINED PIANOFORTE AND PLAYER, by Stanley Brinsmead, with several rolls of music, quite as new, $262.50; two 4-foot wide Solid Oak ROLL-TOP DESKS at $13.75.

DRAWING-ROOMS

In Empire, Louis Quatorze and Louis Seize styles, comprise CHESTERFIELD SUITE of 7 pieces, covered Silk and beautifully spring upholstered, $63; several very fine CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 6 feet, 6 inches long, $23.75; Softly-sprung EASY CHAIRS, $8.75; Elegant Carved and GILT LOUIS XIV. SALON SUITE of 7 PIECES, Spring-upholstered throughout, and covered with choice Silk, $68; Carved and Gilt Tables, Cabinets, Wall Mirrors, Jardinieres and Foot Stools. A very Fine Collection of Boule and Inlaid Tortoiseshell Cabinets, Tables, Writing Cabinets, also Vernis Martin painted French Commodes, Writing Bureau, Encogniours, Pedestals, Etc. An exceptionally fine Selection of Decorated Satinwood Furniture, very beautifully painted by Signor "Fernandes," with Medallions and Garlands of Flowers, Etc., including a lovely Satinwood Pianoforte, the Whole Lot to be SOLD Without Reserve.

Over 1,000 CARPETS of every description, including a quantity of Art Woolen Bedroom Carpets in useful sizes, from $1.38 each.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE, ILLUSTRATEDD BY PHOOGRAPHS, NOW READY, POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

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By Royal Command to H. M. the King of Spain, highest honors and awards at all the principal exhibitions, including Grand Prix Diploma of Honor and Gold Medal, Paris, 1913.

Grand Prix and Diploma of Honor, Brussels, 1913.

Gold Medal, Imperial Service Exhibition, London, 1913, Etc.

Truth of March 18, 1910, says: "The F. & F. Art Depositories, Ltd., have just received the Royal Appt. to the King of Spain, and what could be a more satisfactory tribute to the excellence of the Furniture to be obtained there?"

We have been established over 50 years. Colonial buyers may have every confidence in entrusting their orders entirely to us. Photographs with full particulars of any items required, also opinions of the British Press, sent on application. L. LEWIS, Manager.

CITY MARKET AUCTION

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

Tuesday, May 2, 2 p.m.

Already listed, 800 Chickens, Ducks, Rabbits, etc.; Harness, Rigs, Cash Register, quantity of Dining Chairs, Stools, Pots, Dishes, Tables, Seed and Table Potatoes. Other entries solicited up to time of sale.

FRANCIS & HEMINGWAY

Phone 3084. 660 Fisgard Street.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW

To Old Curiosity Shop and "Select" Auction Rooms, 811-13 Fort Street, Calgary Block, Cor. Fort and Blanshard Streets

"The evil that men do lives after them." —Shakespeare.

And GOOD HIGH GRADE FURNITURE from the above at LESS THAN HALF PRICE is always a source of pleasure. We are daily sending out all classes of Furniture and Household Effects in Victoria, and to all parts of the Island. They all come again because they are satisfied.

PHONE 2272

MERCANTILE MARINE IN ACTIVE DEMAND

Shares of Shipping Combine Supply Much of Business of Session—Stocks Generally Show Strength.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 29.—Trading during today's short session was almost completely dwarfed by the further activity of Mercantile Marine at advancing prices. The preferred shares made an extreme gain of 6⅝, to the new high record of 91, and the common rose a point to 25¼, or ⅛ under its maximum quotation, made early in the week. The combined dealings in these issues amounted to 110,000 shares, or over 25 per cent of the total operations.

The demand for Marines was so insistent as to convey the impression of a contest for control, despite recent unofficial statements to the effect ha new and important interests were dominant It is not improbable that today's upswing presages an early issue of a reorganisation plan, to which the various contending factions in the company will find it advisable to subscribe.

The balanre of the list was irregular and hesitant at the outset, but became more active in the final trading under the lead of such mixed specialties as Distillers' Secudities, United States Industrial Alcohol, the motors, petroleums, and American Locomotive. In these and similar issues, extreme gains of from 3 to almost 6 points were made and largely retained.

Rails and other standard stocks were a disappointment to those who looked for a continuance of their recent strength. Shares in this class were dull, and pressure was effective throughout, with moderate losses. U. S. Steel followed the course of the rails, rising only the smallest fraction and closing virtually unchange. Total sales of stocks were only 410,000 shares.

There were further favorable railway returns for March, Reading reporting a surplus of over $900,000, and Canadian Pacific a net gain of $448,000. Incidentally, silver rose another 3c to 73½, its record price of the last decade.

Bonds were strong, but without any expansion of dealings. Total sales, par value, $1,890,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	High.	Low.	Bid.
Alaska Gold	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝
Allis-Chalmers	27¾	26	27⅛
do pfd.	..	..	77⅝
Amn. Coal Pdts.	..	..	152
Amn. Agr. Chemical	..	..	66
Amn. Beet Sugar	..	..	69⅛
Amn. Can	57	56⅛	56⅝
Amn. Car and Fdy.	60	59	59⅝
Amn. Steel Fdy.	..	..	47½
Amn. Woolen	..	..	46⅛
Amn. Locomotive	73	69½	73
Amn. Smelting	97¼	96¼	97⅛
Amn. Sugar	..	..	109⅛
Amn. Tel. and Tel.	128	127⅝	127⅞
Anaconda	86	85⅜	85⅞
Atchison	102¼	102	101⅞
Balto. and Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Bethlehem Steel	..	..	445
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	..	..	84⅛
C. P. R.	168⅝	167½	166
Cal. Petroleum	22	21⅝	21⅝
Central Leather	53¼	53	53
Ches. and Ohio	..	..	61⅛
C. and G. W.	..	..	12⅜
do pfd.	..	..	35⅛
C. M. and St. Paul	94	93⅛	93⅝
Colo. Fuel and Iron	43	41⅝	42
Crucible	82	80⅛	81⅛
Con. Gas	..	..	133⅜
Distillers Sec.	54⅛	49⅛	54⅛
Erie	35⅜	35⅛	35⅝
Erie 1st pfd.	..	..	51⅝
do 2nd pfd.	..	..	44⅛
Genl. Motors	..	..	460
Goodrich	76⅛	75⅜	76⅛
Great Northern pfd.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
Gt. Nor. Ore. ctfs.	..	..	40⅛
Green Cananea	50	49⅛	49⅝
Inspiration	46⅝	45⅜	45⅛
Md. Alcohol	147	145	148⅛
Baldwin	89	87⅝	88⅛
Lackawanna	..	..	30⅝
Kas. City Southern	..	..	25
Louis and Nash	..	..	124⅛
Lehigh Valley	..	..	77⅛
Mackay Co.'s	..	..	78⅛
Maxwell Motor	77⅛	73¼	76⅝
Mex. Petroleum	97	95	97⅛
Midvale	..	..	61⅛
M.S.P. and S.S.M.	..	..	117⅛
Mo. Pacific	..	..	4⅛
N. Y. Airbrake	..	..	132
Nat. Lead	..	..	65⅛
Nevada Cons.	..	..	17⅛
New Haven	17⅝	17⅝	59⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅛	103⅛	103⅝
N.Y.O. and W.	..	..	27⅛
Norfolk and West	123⅛	122⅛	123⅛
North America Co.	..	..	67
Northern Pacific	112⅛	111⅛	111
Pacific Mail	..	..	25
Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝
People's Gas	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛
Pittsburg Coal	28	27⅝	27⅝
do pfd.	..	..	101⅛
Pressed Steel Car	..	..	47⅛
Railway Steel Spg.	..	..	36⅛
Reading	87⅝	86⅛	86⅝
Rep. Iron and Steel	47	46⅛	46⅝
Sloss Sheffield	..	..	51
Southern Pac.	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
Sou. Railway	..	..	21⅛
do pfd.	..	..	61
Kennicott	57	56⅝	56⅝
Studebaker Corpn.	130⅛	129	130⅛
Tenn. Copper	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Texas Pacific	..	..	10
Twin City	..	..	95⅛
Union Pacific	133⅝	132⅛	133⅝
U. S. Refining	75⅝	75	75
U. S. Rubber	..	..	52⅝
U. S. Rubber 1st pfd.	..	..	106
U. S. Realty	..	..	60
U. S. Steel	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
do pfd.	..	..	116⅛
Utah Copper	82⅛	80⅝	82⅛
Va. Car. Chemical	43⅛	42⅝	42⅛
do pfd.	..	..	108
Western Union	91⅛	91⅛	90⅝
Westinghouse	58⅝	57	58
Wisconsin Central	..	..	33
Granby	87⅝	87	87⅛
Willys-Overland	..	..	229
Anglo-French Loan	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG, April 29.—May wheat closed 1⅝ better, July 1⅛c higher, and October 1⅛c higher. Oats closed unchanged for May and July, and ⅛c better for October. Barley gained ⅝c, and flax 3⅝c for May and 3⅝c for July. There was a firmer tone in the market right from the opening, with the weather unfavorable and a steadier Liverpool market. There was some good buying today by some of the big houses, though a lot of the trade was speculative. Just towards the close the shorts were nervous and rushed to cover, sending May up ⅛c in fifteen minutes. Many were disappointed at the small liquidation in May. The past week has been pretty steady. Wheat went up from 3⅝c to 6c. The October month showed the biggest gain, with the seeding season already pretty well advanced. In the cash trade there was a little falling off in the demand for wheat, with oats still firm.

	Open	Close.
Wheat—		
May	115⅝	116⅝
July	116⅛	117⅝
Oats—		
May	45	45
July	44⅝	44⅝
Oct.	..	46⅛
Barley—		
May	65	65⅝
Flax—		
May	173⅛	181⅝
July	183	185

Cash prices: Wheat—1 Nor., 117⅝; 2 Nor., 114⅝; 3 Nor., 110⅝; No. 4, 106⅛; No. 5, 100⅝.

Oats—2 C. W., 45⅝; 3 C. W., 43⅝; extra 1 feed, 43⅝; 1 feed, 43⅝; 2 feed, 42.

Barley—No. 3, 66; No. 4, 61; rejected, 57; feed, 57.

Flax—1 N. W. C., 181⅝; 2 C. W., 178⅝.

Dr. Ford Verrinder, dentist, has resumed practice. 516 Campbell Building. Phone 3577.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

(All notices for this column must be received by 9 p. m. on Thursday of each week, as otherwise they will not be published).

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; matins and sermon, 11 a. m., preacher the Bishop of Kootenay; children's service, 2:30 p. m.; Holy Baptism, 4 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m., preacher, the Bishop of Kootenay. Monday, St. Philip and St. James, Holy Communion at 8 a. m. Wednesday, intercession service at 8:15 p. m. Thursday, Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

St. John's

Quadra Street, corner of Mason Street. Rector, Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, M. A. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Sunday School and Bible Classes, 10 a. m.; morning prayer, 11 a.m., preacher the rector; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m., preacher the Rev. F. L. Stephenson, chaplain of 103rd Battalion, C. E. F.

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; choral matins at 11 a. m., which service the members of the Oddfellows' Lodge will attend to commemorate the ninety-seventh anniversary of the establishment of branches of the order on this Continent. Choral evensong at 7 p. m. The Rev. E. G. Miller will be the preacher for the day.

St. James'

Corner Quebec and St. John Streets. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; matins, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. Rev. H. T. Archbold, rector.

St. Mary's

Burns Street, Oak Bay. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; matins and sermon, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. The services will be in commemoration of St. George. Rev. G. H. Andrews, M. A., rector.

St. Luke's

Cedar Hill. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. Rev. J. D. Mackenzie-Naughton, M.A., B.D., rector.

St. Saviour's

Victoria West. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and Holy Communion, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and intercession, 7 p. m.

St. Mark's

Boleskine Road. Rev. J. W. Flinton, vicar. Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins and sermon, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 3 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. Intercession for the men at the front on Friday at 7:45 p. m.

St. Paul's

Royal Naval Station and Garrison Church, Esquimalt. Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; matins and sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m.

St. Jude's

Obed Avenue. Rev. M. F. Hilton. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m. Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Sweet.

Oaklands

Evening prayer and sermon, 7 p. m.; Sunday School, 3 p. m. Rector, Rev. J. D. Mackenzie-Naughton, M.A., B.D.

St. Matthias'

Corner Lillian Road and Richmond Avenue, Foul Bay. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m.

Royal Jubilee Hospital

Service in Memorial Chapel at 10:30 a. m. will consist of morning prayer, hymns and sermon. Nurses, patients, members of hospital staff, as also residents of the district, cordially invited to attend.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Corner Blanshard and Humboldt Streets. Rector, Rev. A. de B. Owen. Morning service, 11 a. m., subject, "The Prayer Book (Lord's Prayer)"; evening service, 7 p. m., subject, "Thomas and Doubts"; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Wednesday, mid-week service of intercession, 4:30 p. m.

METHODIST

Metropolitan

Rec. C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor. In the morning service the pastor will conclude his "Studies in Philippians." In the evening the Shakespeare Tercentenary will be observed by an address upon "The Religion of Shakespeare."

James Bay

Corner Michigan and Menzies Streets. Rev. F. N. Stapleford, M.A., B D., pastor. Theme, 11 a. m., "Spiritual Liberty"; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.; theme, 7:30 p. m., "The Unconscious Ministries of Life." Thursday, 3 p. m., prayer service; Friday, 4 p. m., Junior League; Friday, 7 p. m., choir practice.

Belmont

Rev. John Robson, B. A., pastor. Services held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. On Monday at 8 p. m. Epworth League consecration service. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Centennial

Gorge Road. Rev. A. S. Colwell, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School and Bible Classes at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Osterhout will assist the pastor at the morning service and the pastor will preach in the evening.

Fairfield

Corner of Fairfield Road and Moss Street. Class meeting at 10 a. m.; public service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Morning theme, "What Our Lord Requires of Each Individual"; evening, "How Christ Would Remedy Social Wrong." Rev. A. B. Osterhout, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's

Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A., D.D., minister. Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Men's Bible Class at 12:15 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p.m. Forenoon sermon, "What Need of Sunday?" Evening sermon, "Under the Eye of Christ."

First

Corner Fisgard and Quadra Streets. Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, B.A. The minister will preach at both services. His subject at the morning service will be "The Person and Work of Christ," being the second of a series of sermons on Colossians. His evening subject will be "The Rich Fool," in which he will answer the question, "Wherein Consists the Evil of Money?" Sunday School at 2:35 a.m. Young People's Society at 8 p.m. on Monday, and mid-week service on Thursday, 8 p.m.

Knox

2025 Stanley Ave. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p.m. Rev. C. McDiarmid, of Vancouver, will conduct both services.

BAPTIST

First

Dominion Theatre Building, Yates St. Rev. John B. Warnicker, B.A. Morning service at 11 o'clock, with sermon on "Divine Relationship." Evening, 7:30, subject, "Patronising Your Own Pomp." Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m., Union Baptist Meeting in Douglas Street Baptist Church.

Emmanuel

Corner Fernwood Road and Gladstone Ave. Rev. William Stevenson. Morning, 11 o'clock: "The Weak Helping the Strong"; Children's Talk, "The Perpendicular Pronoun." Evening, 7:30 o'clock, "Wild Grapes of British Columbia." Sunday School, 2:30. Young People's meetings: Senior, Monday, 8 p.m.; Junior, Friday, 7 p.m. Prayer meeting in Union Meeting at Tabernacle Baptist Church, Thursday, 8 p.m.

Tabernacle

Fairfield Road and Chester Street. Rev. Robert Cameron, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Mid-week meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m.

Douglas Street

Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., preceded by song service at 7:15 p.m. Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Pastor, Rev. M. T. Habershon. Subjects: morning, "The Glorification of Christ"; evening, "Experiences of a Thief."

CONGREGATIONAL

First

Corner of Quadra and Mason Streets. Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastor. 2:30 p.m., Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes. 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., regular services. Rev. C. A. Sykes will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Is There a Pentecost for the Church Today?" Evening, "Is Sunday a Common Holiday?"; the first of a series of subjects on what people are thinking about. 8 p.m., Monday, Christian Endeavor Society. 8 p.m. Thursday, mid-week meeting for prayer and praise.

LUTHERAN

Grace

Corner of Blanshard and Queen's Ave. Service at 11 a.m. Rev. B. A. Sand, of Vancouver, will preach.

UNITARIAN

First

Corner Fernwood Road and Fisgard Street. Service at 11 a.m. The minister, Rev. W. G. Letham, B.A., will preach. Subject, "Democracy and Labor."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist

935 Pandora Avenue. Service at 11 a.m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. G. O. Benner will preach the Gospel at 7:30 p.m. in Cloverdale Hall, his subject being "Who is the Hinderer of Scripture at present in the World, and What is his Work?"

Christadelphians meet in hall at 1041 North Park Street. Sunday School, 10 a.m. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Lecture, 7:30 p.m.

New Thought Temple, corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets. Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a.m. on "The Meaning of Atonement." 8 p.m. subject, "Can Physical Death Be Overcome?" Healing meeting, Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

Victoria Psychological Society, A.O.F. Hall, Broad Street. Service at 8 p.m. Mrs. Lela D. Combs will lecture. Subject to be taken from the audience. At the close there will be readings from flowers. Monday, 8 p.m., Message Circle in small hall. Tuesday, 8 p.m., Soul Culture Class at St. James Hotel. Thursday, 2:30 p.m., afternoon talk on "Success Through the Power of the Mind." Friday, 8 p.m., at 753 Queen's Ave., Psychological Study Class; subject, "Where Is the Kingdom of Heaven?"

Psychic Research Society will meet at 719 Courtney Street. 3 p.m., conference, message work and healing. 7:30 p.m., the pastor, Mrs. M. A. Danks; subject, "What Lies Beyond the Shadow of Death for Humanity?" Psychic messages at the close. Tuesday and Friday evenings, public message circle. Wednesday evening, spiritual demonstrations and healing. Thursday, members' business meeting.

The Divine Psychic Society will meet at 8 p.m. at 737 Herald Street. Subject for lecture by the Rev. L. Reese, B.D.: "The Three Kings." Soul messages at close of lecture.

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Listed Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Blackbird Syndicate	19.00	24.00
Can. Copper Co.	1.70	1.95
Crow's Nest Coal	70.00	79.00
Can. Cons. S. and R.	152.00	158.00
Coronation Gold	.13½	.15½
G. W. Perm. Loan	.....	90.00
Granby	86.00	88.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co.	.09½	.12
Lucky Jim Zinc	.08½	.08¾
McGillivray Coal	.13	.15
Portland Canal	.....	.01¾
Rambler Cariboo	.31	.34
P. C. Tunnel	.....	.05
Standard Lead	1.60	1.70
Snowstorm	.33	.38
Stewart M. and D.	.....	.75
Slocan Star	.23	.26
Stewart Land	.....	7.00
Vict. Phoenix Brew.	.....	115.00
Unlisted—		
American Marconi	3.00	3.50
Canadian Marconi	1.00	1.40
Glacier Creek	.....	.02½
Island Investment	.....	.20
Union Club (Deb.), new	.....	40.00
do old	.....	90.00
University School Debs.	.....	100.00
Howe Sound Mining Co.	5.50	5.75
Pingree Mines	.....	10.00
Colonial Pulp	.09½	.....

FISH WASTE MAKES GLUE

Good Opening for Men With Technical Knowledge to Establish Profitable Business

Some attempt has been made in Canada to produce glue from fish waste, but hitherto it has usually been found that production involves too much technical knowledge and too many highly paid officers. That fish glue, however, can be manufactured in Canada at a profit is clear from the success of the Russia glue works at Gloucester. These glue works were started by two men, very humble men, some years ago; they bought fish skins and fish heads and have manufactured glue and fertilizer, and such a success has their venture been that the company which they organized has become very prosperous. The works are now about ten times the extent they were a few years ago and they cannot adequately supply the demand for their product—a demand created by the excellence of the glue. There is quite an opening in regard to fish glue products. Canadian fishermen waste an enormous amount of material, which would produce fish glue, on the banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence fisheries, and the amount per annum would startle anybody. The fish waste is now simply dumped into the sea.—Dr. E. E. Prince, in "Canada's Unutilised Fisheries Resources."

[illegible] is a reliable old English Home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung & Throat Troubles.

LOCAL MARKETS

Vegetables.		
Beets, lb.		.02½
Brussels Sprouts, lb.		.15
Carrots, lb.		.02½
Cabbage, lb.		.04
Cauliflower, each		.20
Celery, local, lb.		.15
Cucumbers, H. H., each		.20
Egg Plant, lb.		.12
Lettuce, local, head		.05
Lettuce, H. H., 3 bunches		.10
Onions, dry, 5 lbs.		.25
Parsley, bunch		.05
Potatoes, River, sack		1.85
Potatoes, local, sack		1.75
Potatoes, Sweet, 4 lbs.		.25
Turnips, 15 lbs.		.25
Fruit.		
Apples, box	1.85 to	2.50
Bananas, dozen		.30
Grapefruit, Cal., 2 for		.25
Grapefruit, Cal., lower grade, 3 for		.25
Lemons, Cal., dozen	.25 and	.30
Oranges, Valencia, doz.	.30, .40 and	.50
Sugar.		
B. C. Granulated, 20 lbs.		1.80
B. C. Granulated, 100 lbs.		8.85
Dairy Produce and Eggs.		
Butter—		
Comox, lb.		.45
Cowichan Creamery, lb.		.50
Eastern Creamery, lb.		.35
Northwest Creamery, lb.		.45
Cheese—		
Canadian, lb.		.25
Canadian Stilton, lb.		.30
English Stilton, lb.		.60
Eggs, local, dozen		.35
Fish.		
Bloaters, lb.		.10
Cod, lb.		.10
Cod Fillets, lb.		.15
Finnan Haddie, lb.		.15
Halibut, lb.		.12½
Halibut, smoked, lb.		.15
Herring, lb.		.05
Herring, Kippered, lb.		.10
Oysters, Esquimalt, doz.		.30
Salmon, frozen, lb.		.10
Salmon, smoked, lb.	.30 to	.22
Salmon, lb.		.15
Salmon, Spring, lb.		.12½
Salmon, Kippered, lb.		.15
Skate, lb.		.10
Soles, lb.		.10
Whiting, lb.		.12½
Flour.		
B. & K. Bread Flour, 49-lb. sack		1.75
Purity, 49-lb. sack		1.80
Robin Hood, 49-lb. sack		1.80
Five Roses, 49-lb. sack		1.80
Royal Standard, 49-lb. sk.		1.75
sack		1.80
Gold Seal, 49-lb. sack		1.65
Snowflake, 49-lb. sack		1.75
Wild Rose, 49-lb. sack		1.65
Meats.		
Beef, loin roasts, lb.	.22 to	.25
Beef, boiling, lb.	.10 to	.12½
Mutton, forequarters, lb.		.20
Mutton, hindquarters, lb.		.30
Mutton, leg, lb.		.30
Mutton, loin, lb.		.30
Pork, legs, lb.	.17 to	.20
Pork Sausages, pure		.30
Pork, Shoulders, lb.	.15 to	.18
Pork, Loins, lb.		.25
Turkeys, cold storage, lb.		.35
Hams, Canadian Sugar-Cured, lb.	.18 to	.35
Bacon, Canadian Sugar-Cured, lb.	.25 to	.30
Fowl, lb.		.25
Chicken, lb.	.25 to	.35
Broilers, lb.	.18 to	.35
Fryers, each		.45
Ducks, young, lb.	.25 to	.30
Geese, lb.		.25

Feed	Per ton	Per 100
Wheat	$40.00	$2.10
Oats	34.00	1.80
Crushed Oats	36.00	1.90
Corn	43.00	2.25
Cracked Corn	45.00	2.35
Feed Corn Meal	45.00	2.35
Barley	34.00	1.80
Ground Barley	36.00	1.90
Ground Feed	32.00	1.70
Bran	27.00	1.45



It certainly is

King George IV WHISKY

The "TOP-NOTCH" Scotch

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

Paid-up Capital	$17,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	13,000,000.00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	17,500,000.00
	$48,000,000.00
Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1915	$288,756,841.00

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.

344 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua (New Guinea), and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.

Head Office: GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY. London Office: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Agents—Bank of Montreal,—Royal Bank of Canada.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS

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MURDOCH'S

ANTIQUES, ETC.

PANDORA MART

ENGLISH FURNITURE

We sell, buy, exchange, store, pack or ship.

Phone 5399. Car No. 3 Stops at Door

G. FERRIS

Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Fine double oven restaurant Range, cost $145, price $45; Brass Beds, cost $60 each, price $35 and $37, complete; fine Gramophone with sixty records, price $30.

1419 Douglas Phone 1879

BILL MAYNARD

AUCTIONEER

This week, I will move to my Auction Rooms, 847 Yates Street, the contents of two well-furnished houses, and will sell the same at auction

THURSDAY, MAY 4

2 p.m.

MONARCH RANGE, ETC.

Particulars later.

BILL MAYNARD

Auctioneer 847 Yates Street

Phone 4218

BILL MAYNARD

Auctioneer & Appraiser

Owing to the increase in my business I am forced to move to larger premises and am now located at 847 Yates Street, the largest and most up-to-date auction room in the city. I can now accommodate sales of any description.

BILL MAYNARD, Auctioneer

847 Yates Street Phone 4218

MESSRS. THOMAS EDWARDS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

Have been instructed by Owner to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at 1613 Belmont Avenue, on

Wednesday Next, May 3, 1916

Commencing at 2 o'clock,

all the

Furniture and Furnishings

Comprising: Very fine Chesterfield, Parlor Table, Mahogany Tea Table, Centre Table, Arm Chairs, beautiful Rug, Quantity of Assorted China, fine old Grandfather Clock, in Sheraton case; 1 Lounge, 3 Chairs, Brass Fender, Rug, Hall Desk, 1 Oak Dining Table, 6 Oak Dining Chairs, 1 Oak Office Desk, Quantity of Books, Dinner Service, etc., 1 Lorain Range, in good condition; Quantity of Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.; one Camp Stove (folding), Heater, Camp Utensils, 3 Iron and Brass Bedsteads, with springs and Ostermoor Mattresses; White Enamel Dressing Table, Chiffonier and Wardrobe, Oak Dressers, Chairs, etc., Curtains, Blinds, Prints, Pictures and other goods too numerous to mention.

Further particulars of the auctioneers. On view Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

THOS. EDWARDS & CO.

Phone 2149 Campbell Building

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

A Court of Revision will be held at the Municipal Hall, Esquimalt, on Monday, May 8th, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the sewer assessments for the year 1916. Complaints must be made in writing, and filed at the Municipal Hall not later than May 1st, 1916.

Esquimalt, B. C., April 26th, 1916.

G. H. PULLEN, C. M. C.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of William Gidley, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having any claim against the estate of William Gidley, late of 1339 Victoria Avenue, Oak Bay, near the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, deceased, who died on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1915, in Oak Bay aforesaid, are required, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1916, to send by registered post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned, Jesse Cleveland Gidley and Thomas Pitt, at Duncan, in the Province aforesaid, executors of the last will of the said deceased, full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And notice is further hereby given that after the said first day of May, A. D. 1916, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim such executors shall not have had notice at the time of said distribution.

And notice is further hereby given that all persons owing any debt or sum to the estate of the said deceased are requested to pay the same to the said executors.

Dated this 15th day of March A. D. 1916.

J. C. GIDLEY,
THOS. PITT,
Executors.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

Notice is hereby given that the Sewer and Waterfrontage Assessment Roll for 1916 has been filed in the Treasurer's Office. Any person dissatisfied with his assessment may file a petition against same with the Council not later than May 1, next.

F. W. CLAYTON, Treasurer.

Municipal Hall, Oak Bay, B. C., April 1, 1916

Extraordinary circumstances demand extraordinary measures.—Napoleon.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents

Randall & Greenshaw

420 Craigflower Road

Office Phone 4392. Res. Phone 4055R3

Auction Sales conducted at your own residence. Goods received on consignment for sale at warehouse. Advances made or purchase goods outright. Prompt returns immediately on completion of sale. Bank references.

TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Notice is hereby given that the Sewer Assessment Roll for the year 1916 has been filed in the Treasurer's Office, Esquimalt, and may there be inspected. Any person dissatisfied with his assessment as shown on the roll may file a petition against such assessment with the Council not later than May 1, 1916.

G. H. PULLEN, C. M. C.

Dated at Esquimalt this 1st day of April, 1916.

Estimates Free on Water Systems
—Consisting of Tower, Pump, Tank, Engine, Etc.
Inquire Today

Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

PLUMBING, Wholesale HARDWARE, Wholesale and Retail

544-546 YATES STREET

Store Phone 59 Plumbing Dept. Phone 2909 Office Phone 2043

My head is made
Of wood most rare,
My thumbs turn up
To touch me there.

To speed my feet,
I've Cupid's wings;
They'll help true love
'Mongst other things.



Proverbial is
My power to bring
Good luck to you
In everything.

I'll bring good luck
To all away—
Just send me to
A friend today.

"Fums Up!" For Luck

JUST BORN—the quaintest and cutest of all mascots—"Fums Up." In London during Christmas week of last year, "Fums Up" made its debut. Instantly it caught on, and since then it has risen to fame with unparalleled rapidity, ten thousand of these wooden-headed little luck-bringers being sold in a few days in the London stores.

Our initial shipment received the same treatment in Victoria. The charm of "Fums Up" made an instant appeal to everyone.

We have now a complete stock of "Fums Up" in all grades, silver, gold-filled and solid gold. Prices—

75c, $1.50 and $4.00

Look for "Fums Up" in the Window Display

W. H. WILKERSON

1113 Government Street **JEWELER** **New Spencer Building**

"AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG CLOCK"

FREE! FREE! FREE!

A $40 MUSIC RECORD

Cabinet that will provide for safekeeping and handling of either your **gramophone** records or **player-piano** rolls.

It is **sectional**, and thus can be added to when filled with records.



Every 50c Cash Purchase Entitles You to a Ticket for the Drawing

It has adjustable interiors, thus providing for player rolls or gramophone disc records, or both.

It has a leather-bound indexing outfit, including labels, with it.

It is beautifully made and finished, and would make a handsome addition to the furnishing of a home.

SATURDAY EVENING POST

Advertised lines that we sell:

EATON-CRANE STATIONERY, embossed, engraved or plain.
OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND, "The stationery of a gentleman."
DENNISON'S Crepe Paper, Tags, Seals, Labels, Tickets, Art Outfits, Novelties, Etc.
WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PENS and Inks.
I-P. LOOSELEAF RECIPE BOOKS.
MACEY SECTIONAL BOOK CABINETS.
Also
NATIONAL SIMPLEX STUDENTS' NOTEBOOKS.
WASTE BASKETS, WICKER, WIRE AND METAL.

Everything in Stationery for Home or Office Use. Ask for Our Booklet, "Macey Ways to File Music"

617-619 VIEW STREET
NEW SPENCER BLOCK

Macey

617-619 VIEW STREET
NEW SPENCER BLOCK

COMPENSATION

What Do Church Periodicals Say?

Extracts from an article on "Prohibition and Compensation," appearing in the Westminster Review for March, 1916.

The Westminster Review is a monthly publication issued in Vancouver, and generally accepted as the organ of the Presbyterian Church in British Columbia.

> "The question of Compensation promises to be a vexed one. That is not to be wondered at when the law has involved hotel keepers in the erection and maintenance of extensive buildings. . .
>
> "It is all very well to say there is no legal claim for Compensation for the taking away of a license, but, if the granting of a license was conditional on the erection of certain extensive and expensive hotel accommodation, we think some consideration should be given to those who—wisely or unwisely—invested money in these buildings."

It is undeniable that the Bowser Liquor Act, with its stringent demands, and the regulations of the Vancouver License Commissions and other licensing authorities have, within the past few years, compelled the investment of large amounts of money in licensed premises throughout the Province.

As fair-minded men, the electors of British Columbia are asked to consider this question.

You Can't be Neutral on the food question. You have to decide between mere palate-foods that contain no nutriment and foods that repair the bodily waste. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is both a palate food and a muscle builder. You can keep in good health and at the top-notch of physical fitness by eating this delicious, ready-cooked, whole wheat cereal for breakfast, luncheon or any meal.



Made in Canada.



A Meal in a Moment.
1 Oxo Cube; Hot Water; Biscuits
Sustains for hours.
OXO CUBES

Saves Kitchen Waste

There will be no more throwing away of good food if you keep a bottle of Bovril in the kitchen. Bovril, with its fine flavour and ease of manipulation, helps you to make delightful dishes out of cold food. Better soup, better stews—less expense. But it must be Bovril.

QUALICUM

BEACH HOTEL, Vancouver Island

Trains leave Victoria for Qualicum direct at 9 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Parksville, where we will send and meet you.

Golf, Bowling, Fishing.

The particulars Apply HOTEL

PREPARE PROGRAMME FOR MILITARY MEET

Competitions at Willows Camp on May 24 Will Be Participated in by Local Units and Some Quartered Elsewhere.

At a meeting of representatives of the 11th C.M.R., the 50th Gordon Highlanders, the 88th Victoria Fusiliers, the 103rd Battalion, and the American Legion, held at the Willows Camp on Friday it was decided that a military tournament would take place on the barrack ground on May 24, Empire Day.

Capt. Callaghan, 11th C.M.R., the organiser, occupied the chair, and others present were Major Spurgin, 103rd; Capt. Quinn, 11th; Lieut. McDonald, 143rd; Major Harrison, 88th; Capt. Gordon Smith, 143rd; and Lieut. Sheriff, 50th. It was decided that every overseas and active militia corps of the Province would be invited to send entries, and programmes have been forwarded to the officers of units in and outside Victoria. The sports will start at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and be continued throughout the day, and the gate receipts divided on a basis of one-third to the Red Cross Society and the remainder among the regimental funds of the different establishments represented. Capt. J. M. Comyn-Ching, 11th C.M.R., was appointed secretary-treasurer, and he will receive entries.

Among other matters settled was that points should be allotted the winners in every event, which would be credited to the unit which the successful men represent. Thus a first place will mean three points to the corps whose man takes it; a second two points and a third one point, the idea being that the aggregates will be struck at the finish and the battalion or regiment with the majority will be declared victor of the meet. Major Spurgin's suggestion that every event should be open to officers was seconded by Major Harrison and carried.

Programme

A draft programme was prepared as follows:

Throwing the cricket ball.
Boxing—3 rounds, at 118 lbs., 125 lbs., 133 lbs., 145 lbs. and 150 lbs.
Wrestling on horseback, team of 4 men.
Tent-pegging.
Lemon slicing.
V. C. Race.
Officers' hurdle race, three-quarter mile (Government horses and officer up).
Ladies' saddle-horse race, three-quarter mile.
Ladies' bending race.
100 yards' foot race.
220 yards' race.
Quarter mile race.
One mile race.
Five mile race.
Relay race, half mile.
Hurdle race, 220 yards.
Centipede race, 9 men, 50 yards.
Escalade exhibition (one officer, one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen men).
Tug-of-war (ten men and one coach).
Pull all over, ten minutes limit.
High jump.
Running broad jump.
Putting the shot.
Five-eighths mile flat race, open (horse).

Extras

Tilting the bucket.
Pillow fighting.
Mop vs. Mop.
Potato-catching race (mounted).

OPENS CADET DANCE

Lieutenant-Governor Barnard Attends Entertainment of Cowichan Valley Cadets—Sends Service Roll

Lieutenant-Governor Barnard went to Duncan on Friday to open the entertainment given by the Cowichan Valley Cadets, in aid of the uniform fund for the cadets. He was met at the station by Mr. Seymour de P. Greene, Mr. Elkington, instructor, and chairman of the entertainment committee. Mr. Gooki was sent from Work Point barracks to represent Capt. McAlpine, of the Dominion Cadets.

"The instructor if the Cowichan Valley Cadets did me the honor of inviting me to open the function this evening, which I understand is a concert and dance in aid of the uniform fund for the cadets," said the Lieutenant-Governor, in his address. "I am glad, therefore, to be of service in this respect, for the Cadet, like the Boy Scout Movement, is one which deserves every encouragement. The training the boys receive fits them for naval or military service, and it has been found during the war that they have been useful in many respects, even before being old enough to enlist.

"It is apparent from the attendance here tonight that the residents of Duncan and the Cowichan Valley take a wholesome interest in their Cadet Corps, of which they may well be proud, judging from the smart appearance of the cadets, particularly those who formed a guard of honor to receive me at the station, and also the soldierly bearing of those who are paraded here this evening.

"I understand that about ninety in all are enrolled, of whom some forty have no uniforms as yet, but for which funds are being collected, by public contribution.

"It must be gratifying to those who are interested in the Cadets to know that so many as twenty-nine have enlisted, and now wear the King's uniform, and that four have commissions in the navy and two in the army. I say much honor to them."

The Lieutenant-Governor then read the 1914-'16 roll of service of Cowichan Valley Cadets, as follows:

C. A. Thorpe, D. Hodding, P. Phipps, H. Bradshaw, R. Hilton, D. Stephenson, H. Maitland-Dougall, W. Glover, C. Marchant, C. Donald, H. Cunningham, J. March, M. Andresen, C. J. Greene, W. A. Greene, Vyvyan Hodding, Karl Heugh, E. Burchitt, J. R. Poole, Vincent Knox, G. Barnes, Dick Parker, Sidney Mills, R. Mainguy, T. E. Tombe, C. Highstead, Magnus Henderson, James Murchitt, Edward Evans.

Of these twenty-nine Cadets who are serving their King and Country, four held the rank of captain, four are naval cadets, and at least two are now commissioned officers in the army. At the commencement of the present war, all the Cadets at once volunteered their services in a body. Although only numbering fifty when the war started, and twenty-nine being on active service, the corps now numbers about eighty, including Juniors.

Nothing succeeds like success. Last week we had five watchmakers. This week we have six. Satisfied customers are responsible. F. L. Burton, 1124 Government Street

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

2,500 Yards 40-Inch Silk Crepes and Self Stripe Silk Mousselines on Sale Monday, at Yard 75c

Values $1.00 to $1.75

VERY serviceable and effective Silk Dress Fabrics that will make up into handsome Gowns for Summer wear. The opportunity, too, to purchase these fine grade materials at such substantial price reductions will elicit more than a passing interest, for with the prices of most Dress Fabrics advancing, this is really an exceptional offer.

The range of colors includes pink, pale blue, old rose, cream, saxe, brown, navy, purple, Belgian blue, maize, orange, cardinal, odenile, cerise, wine, taupe, reseda, myrtle and black. Values $1.00 to $1.75, selling Monday, a yard.....**75¢**

—Silks, Main Floor

We Maintain Last Year Prices on Summer Underwear for Men, Women and Children—Despite the Continued Advance on All Manufacturer's Costs

FORTUNATELY our huge contracts, made with the leading Underwear manufacturers before the advanced prices came into operation nearly a year ago, still hold good. This enables us once again to start off the Summer season with all grades of Undergarments marked at the old prices. The savings which are thus effected are considerable, and can only be appreciated by comparison. Need we remind you to anticipate your wants for the season, and make your purchases early; this may save you disappointment later. We quote some of our leading values:

Underwear for Men

Zimmerknit Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Light weight; long sleeves, ankle length. In colors blue, pink, natural and white. Special a garment .....**35¢**
Zimmerknit Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Light weight; fine grade, with long or short sleeves; knee or ankle length. Special a garment .....**50¢**
Combinations, to match, a suit **$1.00**
Zimmerknit Shirts and Drawers—of fine white mesh; long and short sleeves; loose knee, or ankle length. All sizes, a garment .....**50¢**
The short sleeve Shirts are coat shape in this line.
Penman's Medium Weight Elastic Rib Shirts and Drawers—Natural shade Balbriggans; long sleeves and ankle length. A garment .....**50¢**
Combinations, to match. A suit **$1.00**
Zimmerknit and Penman's Shirts and Drawers—Of natural merino; in light weight. Special a garment.....**50¢**
Combinations, in same grade, a suit **$1.00**
Penman's Shirts and Drawers—Of light weight natural wool mixture; elastic rib. Special, a garment .....**75¢**
Penman's Heavy Elastic Rib Cotton Shirts and Drawers—Natural color. A garment .....**75¢**
Combinations, same grade, a suit **$1.50**
Penman's Medium Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—All sizes. Ask for Line 32. A garment **$1.25**
English "Aretex" Cellular White Mesh Shirts and Drawers—Shirts have short sleeves; drawers are loose, and knee length. A garment **$1.00**
Combinations—Athletic style; no sleeve and loose knee. A suit **$1.75**
Stanfield Cotton and Lisle Athletic Combinations—No sleeve; knee length; natural shade. A suit **$1.75**
Turnbull's All Wool Light Weight Shirts and Drawers—In Cream color; shirts have short sleeves; drawers are knee length. A garment **$1.50**
Turnbull's Natural All Wool Shirts and Drawers—Light weight long sleeves and ankle length. A garment **$1.50**
White Dimity Underwear—Athletic style; coat shape; no sleeves; drawers, knee length. A splendid cool garment for Summer wear. Sizes 34 to 44. Special a garment.....**40¢**



We carry nearly all lines of Underwear in two-piece or combinations, at double or single garment prices.

Underwear for Boys

Natural Color Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, long or short sleeves, knee or ankle length, a garment ..... **25¢**
Natural Balbriggan Combinations, short sleeves, ankle length, a suit ..... **50¢**
Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, light weight, sizes 22 to 32. Priced according to size, a garment, 25c to ..... **50¢**
Light Weight Natural Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, long sleeves; ankle length. Sizes 22 to 32 at prices, 25c to.....**50¢**
Natural Merino Combinations—Long sleeves, knee length. Sizes 22 to 32. Penman's Brand, a garment, from 50c to **$1.00**
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—Penman's Brand; No. 95. Long sleeves, ankle length. Sizes 22 to 32. Prices, a garment, from 65c to **$1.00**
Penman's No. 95 Combinations—Closed crotch, long sleeves, ankle length. Sizes 22 to 32. Prices, a suit, according to size, $1.50 to **$2.00**

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor





Underwear for Women and Children

in All the Leading and Best Known Makes, Including Watson's, Penman's, Turnbull's and Harvey's

Underwear for Women

Cotton Vests—Low neck, with or without sleeves. Special, each...**15¢**
Woven Cotton Vests—Plain and lace fronts; low neck; with and without sleeves. All sizes. Special at .....**25¢**
Woven Cotton Drawers—In open and closed styles; loose knee, finished with lace. A pair .....**25¢**
Plain and Ribbed Cotton Vests—With and without sleeves. Also Balbrigan make in porous knit; large sizes, fancy fronts. Each.....**35¢**
Woven Cotton Drawers—Open and closed styles; loose knee, lace trimmed; large sizes only. A pair .....**35¢**
Balbriggan Woven Vests—Lace trimmed around neck and sleeves, also lace front; with or without sleeves; all sizes. Each .....**50¢**
Balbriggan Drawers—Large sizes, open and closed style; loose knee, with lace edge, and tight knee. A pair .....**50¢**
Woven Cotton Combinations—Loose and tight knee; with and without sleeves. Special, a suit .....**50¢**
Balbriggan Combinations—With and without sleeves; loose knee, lace edged. Special at .....**50¢**
Harvey Knit Combinations, 65c, 75c and **$1.00**
Combinations of Fine Ribbed Cotton—High neck, long sleeves, ankle length. A suit **$1.75**
Combination of Medium Weight—Low neck, elbow sleeve and ankle length. Also with strap and ankle length. All sizes, a suit....**$1.50**
Ladies' Silk and Lisle Vests—Short sleeves of lace, low neck edged with lace. Special at **$1.00**
Ladies' Lisle Vests—Silk finish; extra good value at.....**85¢**

Underwear for Children

Balbriggan Vests—Fancy fronts; with and without sleeves; also high neck and long sleeves. All sizes. Each .....**25¢**
Balbriggan Drawers—Trimmed with lace. All sizes. Each .....**25¢**
Ribbed Cotton Drawers—With lace at knee; or ankle length. A pair .....**25¢**
Cotton and Wool Mixture Vests—Low neck and short sleeves. Each .....**25¢**
Cotton and Wool Mixture Drawers—Ankle length. A pair .....**35¢**
Combinations of Fine Ribbed Cotton—Low neck and short sleeves. All sizes. Priced, 40c to **50¢**

—Knit Underwear, First Floor

Staple Goods Selling at Last Year Prices

WHEN we consider today's prices as charged by the manufacturers, and view our present stocks and qualities—bought and being offered at the old original prices, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on being in the fortunate position of being able to continue offering such splendid quality goods at such small prices. To appreciate these values, you need to examine the goods and compare prices—you will then easily recognize that we are in a position to save you at least 25 to 30 per cent. Note these values:

Marseilles Bedspreads—
10-4 size, each, $2.25 to **$3.50**
11-4 size, each, $2.75 to **$4.25**
12-4 size, each, $3.50 to **$5.50**
Plain and Hemstitched Sheets—Hand torn and ready for use:
Size 1¾ x 2½, a pair, $1.75, $2.00 and .. **$2.25**
2 x 2½, a pair, $1.50 to **$3.75**
2¼ x 2½ and 2¾, a pair, $1.85 to **$4.25**
2½ x 2¾ and 3, a pair, $3.50 to **$5.50**
Grecian Quilts—In all sizes, each $1.50, $1.65, $1.85 and **$1.95**
Plain and Hemstitched Pillow Cases, in sizes 40 to 46; made from strong quality bleached cotton. A dozen, $2.00, $2.40, $3.00 and..... **$4.00**
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, in many fine weaves, and all widths. Prices, a yard, 30c to ..... **85¢**
White Flannelettes, in English and Canadian weaves. A yard, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and..**30¢**
36-Inch White Cottons, a yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and ..... **25¢**
36-Inch White Cambrics, a yard, 12½c, 15c, 20c and ..... **25¢**
36-Inch White Longcloths, a yard, 20c and **25¢**
Madapollams and Nainsooks, a yard, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c to ..... **50¢**
Victoria Lawns, 39-inch wide, a yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and ..... **35¢**
Nurses' Cloth, in plain and striped weaves; a yard, 25c, 30c and ..... **35¢**
White and Colored Turkish Towels, each, 25c to **$1.25**
Very special, each ..... **35¢**
Honeycomb Towels, each, 5c to ..... **20¢**
Apron Ginghams, 36 and 40 in.; a yard, 15c and ..... **20¢**
Indigo Prints in plain colors, also light and dark stripes and floral effects. Over 100 designs to choose from. A yard ..... **15¢**
Striped and Check Ginghams, 27 in. wide; a yard ..... **15¢**
Plain Colored Costume Drills, 27 in. wide; a yard ..... **25¢**
Indian Head Suiting, 36 in. wide; a yard... **25¢**
White Piques—All widths and weaves; a yard, 25c to ..... **65¢**
Plain Colored Poplins—Highly mercerised; a yard ..... **50¢**
White and Colored Crepes, a yard ..... **25¢**
Striped and Flowered Crimp Crepes, a yard 25c and ..... **35¢**
Flowered Voiles and Muslins, 27 in. wide; a yard ..... **25¢**
Oxford Shirtings—Heavy weave; a yard, 20c and ..... **25¢**
Fine Chambray Shirtings, a yard, 25c, 35c and **50¢**
White Voiles—Fine weave, 40 in.; a yard...**50¢**
Investigate Our Prices on Table and Fancy Linens—Space forbids our adding them to the above list. The savings are worth while.

—Staples, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED